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INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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ATLANTA—(UPI)—Wednesday, variable clouds. Temp. 74-80. Thursday, variable. Temp. 74-80. Friday, variable. Temp. 74-80. Saturday, variable. Temp. 74-80. Sunday, variable. Temp. 74-80.

Australia	12 S.	54 S.	40 S.
Belgium	50 N.	10 N.	10 N.
Denmark	55 N.	10 N.	10 N.
France	45 N.	10 N.	10 N.
Germany	50 N.	10 N.	10 N.
Greece	38 N.	10 N.	10 N.
India	20 N.	10 N.	10 N.
Iran	35 N.	10 N.	10 N.
Italy	42 N.	10 N.	10 N.
Japan	35 N.	10 N.	10 N.
South Africa	33 S.	10 S.	10 S.
Spain	40 N.	10 N.	10 N.
Sweden	59 N.	10 N.	10 N.
Switzerland	46 N.	10 N.	10 N.
Turkey	38 N.	10 N.	10 N.
U.S.A.	38 N.	10 N.	10 N.
U.S.S.R.	55 N.	10 N.	10 N.
Yugoslavia	45 N.	10 N.	10 N.

340 PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1977 Established 1887



TO ENGLAND—The royal family on the balcony of Buckingham Palace after their processional drive through London. From left: Prince Edward, Prince Andrew, Earl Mountbatten, Queen Elizabeth, the Duke of Edinburgh, Capt. Mark Phillips and Princess Anne.

## In Parade and at St. Paul's

### British Celebrate Queen's Jubilee With Splendor and Love

By W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, June 7 (UPI)—In a city of 6 million, the British people celebrated the silver jubilee of their queen with a day of splendor and love.

The queen, 56, was the center of the celebration. She was crowned in 1953. So large were the crowds in London that Scotland Yard was unable to estimate the total number. On coronation day, it had rained. But today, despite occasional showers, the sun shined brightly. The queen's procession was a sight to behold. She was accompanied by her husband, Prince Philip, and their four children. The procession was led by the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Robin Giller, and the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Snowdon. The queen's carriage was a sight to behold. It was a white carriage with gold trim. The queen was seated in the carriage, and she was smiling at the crowds. The procession was a day of celebration for the British people. They had waited for 24 years to see their queen again. The queen's jubilee was a day of love and splendor. The British people celebrated their queen with a day of splendor and love.

along The Mall for more than half a mile to Trafalgar Square. When she disappeared from view, they chanted "we want the Queen" more insistently than ever, and she broke precedent by giving them an encore, returning for more smiles and more white-gloved waves.

It was the greatest outpouring of patriotic fervor seen since the queen was crowned in 1953. So large were the crowds in London that Scotland Yard was unable to estimate the total number.

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for the Queen, one for Queen Elizabeth the queen mother, and one for other members of the royal house—made their way from the palace to St. Paul's. The parade was more than 800 yards long, and it took 35 minutes, at walking pace, to make the two-mile journey.

The Queen's section of the parade was headed by a troop of Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and it included detachments from the Royal Horse Artillery plus the Prince of Wales, dressed in the scarlet tunic and tall black bearskin hat of the Welsh Guards, riding a black stallion. But it was the state coach in which the Queen and her husband rode that galvanized the crowds. Drawn by eight gray

horses, with wheels almost as tall as the men walking alongside them, the coach had not been used since the coronation. It is so heavy that Ludgate Hill, leading to the cathedral, had to be sanded to give the horses better traction.

At Temple Bar in the Strand, the traditional boundary of the City of London, the coach stopped. The lord mayor, Sir Robin Giller, responded in an ermine and velvet cloak, handed the Queen the pearl sword given to the City by Queen Elizabeth I. The Queen handed it back, having in the gesture of presentation been granted the freedom of the City.

Then on to St. Paul's, where a pageant of color and music awaited, beginning with a fanfare played on eight silver trumpets.

The assembly was astonishing. The Beefeaters with their ruffed collars and pikes. The gentlemen-at-arms in brass helmets with white plumes, holding halberds in their right hands and swords in their left. The archbishop of Canterbury in his red and gold mitre. Lesser priests in red and white and blue cassocks that looked uncannily like Union Jacks. The lord chamberlain and the speaker of the House of Commons, wearing long gray wigs and gold-and-black gowns with long trains, preceded by sergeants-at-arms carrying their maces. Aldermen and lord mayors in robes trimmed in sable.

Princess Anne, who is expected to marry the British call "a jubilee baby," was in pale aqua. The queen mother in yellow. The duchess of Kent, in lime green. The 76-year-old Earl Mountbatten of Burma, his torso hidden behind a thicket of medals and sashes. Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus, in his flowing black headpiece. The Sultan of Brunei, in purple. Lord Snowdon, the estranged husband of Princess Margaret, in gray morning dress, sitting in a fifth-row seat while the princess sat in the front row. In front of the entire congregation, beneath the 365-foot-high dome, decorated with Sir James Thornhill's frescoes of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



The royal procession leaving Buckingham Palace for St. Paul's Cathedral.

## Begin, Named to Be Prime Minister, Asks Labor's Help

By W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, June 7 (UPI)—Befuddled by the upset win-attributed elections three years ago, he was named today to be the next prime minister, called on the defeated right to help him resist the pressures of a Middle East settlement.

Mr. Begin, 63, went to the aid of the ancient Jewish rite of a prayer for his who were slain by Nazis.

deal to the Labor party was rejected, yet I want to make another attempt because the political situation of our country is serious," Mr. Begin said.

Mr. Katz said of Mr. Begin: "I wish him success in forming a new government and in the actions of the government that will win the confidence of the parliament. May they be a benefit and blessing for the people and the state."

In the likely event that Labor chooses to go into the opposition, the Likud can combine with religious parties for a narrow majority of 61 to 63 seats in the 120-member Knesset.

But the support of the new Democratic Movement for Change could mean as many as 76 votes. The Likud and the DMC continued talks today, and another session was scheduled for Thursday.

Their differences center on issues of defense and foreign affairs, mainly the Likud's insistence on keeping all of the occupied West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

The DMC campaigned for returning captured Arab land in a peace settlement and also objected to Mr. Begin's naming Moshe Dayan to be his foreign minister. "The nomination has since been put off."

## Johnson, Kennedy Join List of 'Racists'

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, June 7 (UPI)—Andrew Young, under fire for calling former Presidents Gerald Ford and Richard Nixon racists, told reporters today, after a 30-minute meeting with President Carter, that the chief executive "understood what I was trying to say" and "didn't tell me to shut up."

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Mr. Young defined "racism," as he used it in the Playboy article, as "a kind of insensitivity to the problems of race and culture," adding that he thought it

was "a very unfortunate term." Later, he said he had used the term "racist" in a very broad sense and that it might apply to anyone. "As I use the term, I'm a racist," he told the Senate committee yesterday.

The ambassador said that he did not like to use the word but he did not find another word because everybody gets emotional. "They don't pay attention to what I'm saying and they get hung up on the word."

President Carter to keep my job. The ambassador said that most of his meetings with Mr. Carter dealt with Africa, upcoming UN business and Mrs. Carter's trip to Latin America.

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## Amin Said By Uganda To Leave For Britain

By W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, June 7 (Reuters)—An aircraft supposedly bringing President Idi Amin of Uganda to an unwelcome British remained elusive on the radar screens of Europe and Africa today.

Apart from a report that the Ugandan leader was approaching Dublin, there was no confirmed word on the whereabouts of the plane that the radio in Kampala said took off from Uganda early today.

Eurocontrol, the central air control authority in Western Europe, said the Ugandan leader's plane had never filed a flight plan.

A later broadcast by the radio quoted reliable sources as saying the President had arrived at his first destination, but it did not elaborate. However, it added that after stopping in an Arab country, he "is expected to sail to Britain either from France, West Germany or Northern Ireland."

The radio had earlier said President Amin would fly to Europe and travel on by sea to Britain to attend the Commonwealth summit conference, which opens in London tomorrow. The British government has made clear that the President would not be welcome at the talks.

Arab-Nation Stop After a day of scanning the skies, word came in another Uganda broadcast that the President was expected to stop at an Arab country on his way to Britain.

The broadcast, 14 hours after the announced takeoff time, quoted sources close to Marshal Amin as



Marshal Idi Amin

saying: "He is expected to stop over in an Arab territory and should be in London either tomorrow or Thursday."

The Arab country was not named. One possibility was Libya, a country with which Uganda has good relations.

News that Marshal Amin might be arriving kept British officials on tenterhooks all day. Until last night they hoped that the Ugandan leader had changed his mind about coming.

Quite apart from the security problem and the moral issues involved, the British government has no wish to afford a platform at the Commonwealth conference for President Amin to deliver an anti-British tirade.

Early in the afternoon, Irish airport officials reported that the Amin aircraft was heading for Dublin.

The Irish government promptly ordered that the plane be denied landing permission except for emergency refueling. An official spokesman said later that the information about the President's approach came not from radio contact but from the Irish Embassy in Paris.

## Ecevit-Led Coalition Is Likely In Turkey

By Steven V. Roberts

ANKARA, June 7 (NYT)—As the last votes were counted today from Sunday's national election, Turkey faced the prospect of four more years of coalition government.

Accordingly, Ankara could continue its rapid policy toward the Cyprus peace talks and could watch its relations with the United States deteriorate even further.

Turkish television reported that the final but unofficial returns gave the social democrats 213 seats, 13 short of a majority in the 450-seat parliament.

Known here as the Republican People's party, the leftists are almost certain to form the next government, and their leader, Bulent Ecevit, is the most likely choice for premier.

The final figures show that he will not have an easy time. In second place with 189 seats was the Justice party, led by Suleyman Demirel, the conservative leader. The orthodox Moslem party, known as the National Salvationists, finished third with 24, while an ultra-nationalist faction, the National Action party, came next with 16.

The remaining eight seats went to two conservative splinter parties and four independents.

Bid to Small Parties Mr. Ecevit's first move will be to woo the independents and the small parties. Then if several other parties decide to switch parties or abstain from a vote of confidence he may be able to squeak through.

Analysts here believe, however, that a coalition may be necessary. The National Action party, led by Alpaslan Turkes, has enough seats, but that possibility is ruled out. Mr. Turkes, who gained 10 more seats than four years ago, heads a band of rightist commandos that has clashed repeatedly with leftist youths favorable to Mr. Ecevit, and at this point they are blood enemies.

The only alternative is the National Salvation party of Necmettin Erbakan, who served as deputy premier in both Ecevit and Demirel governments during the last four years. But he still holds the balance of power, even though his total number of seats has been halved.

Last Resort Choice Mr. Ecevit will only go to the Salvationists as a last resort. Mr. Erbakan is considered an erratic and arrogant figure, and Mr. Ecevit "hates his guts," according to a source. But Mr. Ecevit also has a deep thirst for power, and analysts believe that he would swallow his distaste if it were the price of success.

From the U.S. viewpoint, Mr. Erbakan's presence in the government would be the worst possible result. He is firmly opposed to any compromise on Cyprus. During the recent talks in Vienna he threatened to bring down the government if the Turkish side offered to return any territory to the Greek Cypriots.

## Young Says Carter 'Understood What I Was Trying to Say'

By Robert Siner

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## U.S. to Push Anew for Accord To Solve the Cyprus Division

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, June 7 (NYT)—The Carter administration is preparing "to make another push" to mediate a solution of the Cyprus division this summer, a high-ranking administration official said yesterday.

He said the United States has been improving for settlement of the issues that led to invasions of Cyprus by Turkish forces in July and August, 1974.

Sunday's Turkish national election, which gave a commanding lead to the Republican People's party, also was taken as an encouraging sign, the official said, because it could give Turkey a government with a solid mandate after years of shaky coalitions.

Until now, he noted, U.S. mediators have thought that the Ankara conditions were too weak to negotiate changes in the situation in Cyprus, 36 per cent of which is occupied by Turkish troops.

Because of the new perceptions, Clark Clifford, President Carter's special representative on the Cyprus issue, will undertake a second mission soon, aimed at bringing Greece, Turkey and the Turkish and Greek communities of Cyprus closer together.

Mr. Clifford, a Washington lawyer who has held important government posts since World War II, went on a fact-finding trip to Greece, Turkey and Cyprus earlier in February in the hope of finding the foundation for a Cyprus settlement.

Last month, he conferred on the Cyprus problems with the Prime Ministers of Greece and Turkey in London.

State Department officials said that Mr. Clifford was continuing to keep in touch with the governments of Greece, Turkey and Cyprus through their ambassadors in Washington.

## Spain Reported Set to Exile All Jailed Basques

From Wire Dispatches

MADRID, June 7.—Spain is preparing to send all Basque political prisoners into exile by tomorrow in a move to cool political tensions before the June 15 election, government sources said today.

Basque dissidents, demanding freedom for everyone jailed under the Franco-era political laws, said they would launch a "week of struggle" on Thursday unless the prisoners were freed.

Meanwhile Premier Adolfo Suarez met armed forces and police officials today to plan security for the election, the first free one since 1936.

A poll today showed that Mr. Suarez's party, the Democratic Center Union, and the opposition Socialists had drawn equal support in the campaign, with the Communists running in third place and increasing their strength.

## Pakistan Lifting Martial Law; Opposition Talks Progress

By W. Apple Jr.

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, June 7 (Reuters)—The Pakistani government and the opposition said today that martial law would be ended immediately in Lahore, Karachi and Hyderabad because the government's talks with the opposition had made progress toward a settlement of the political crisis.

Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto imposed martial law on the three cities on April 21 as opposition strikes and political violence threatened to bring down his government. The crisis began when the opposition disputed the March 7 election that re-elected Mr. Bhutto.

The end of martial law was not unexpected. The government has been embarrassed by a ruling of the Lahore High Court last week that martial law was illegal under the 1973 Constitution, which is in effect.

The Supreme Court yesterday began hearing a government appeal against the high court verdict.

A joint statement by the government and the opposition said the government had decided to end martial law because of the satisfactory progress made in talks with the nine-party opposition Pakistan National Alliance.

The statement indicated that the two sides were close to a basic agreement on one of two plans that were presented by the government yesterday to resolve the crisis and to end violence that





Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip kneeling during services at St. Paul's Cathedral.

## Splendor and Affection Mark Queen's Jubilee Celebration

(Continued from Page 1)

### Curfew Is Lifted During Daytime In the Seychelles

VICTORIA, Seychelles, June 2 (UPI)—Prime Minister Albert René today partially lifted the "shoot-to-kill" curfew in a first step to return the islands to normalcy following a weekend coup.

The 24-hour curfew was raised between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. to allow the Seychelles' 60,000 population and 900 tourists to stock up on essential supplies and resume limited sightseeing.

The government radio ordered all shops to open and said that anyone refusing must be prepared to answer to the authorities. However, the government banned all sale of alcohol except in tourist hotels and members of the civil guard toured the island rebuking anyone selling spirits to local residents.

The situation on all 38 islands, scattered across 150,000 square miles of Indian Ocean, was calm. Aircraft schedules returned to normal and some tourists began to leave. However, government sources said Mr. René would not send a new delegation to the Commonwealth conference in London but would ask the Seychelles high commissioner in the British capital to act as his representative.

### State of Emergency Is Ended in Jamaica

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 2 (AP)—Prime Minister Michael Manley has ended the state of emergency he declared a year ago after a wave of political and criminal violence on this Caribbean island. Mr. Manley left standing, however, the Suppression of Crimes Act, which gives police wide powers of search and arrest.

A government announcement said that Mr. Manley notified Gov.-Gen. Florizel Glaspole of the Cabinet's decision to end the emergency, under which more than 500 persons have been detained in special camps. In recent months, the government has released all but 17 of them.

beyond that a table bearing the pearl sword of the city.

In his sermon, the archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. Donald Coggan, said, "Our nation and commonwealth have been blessed beyond measure by having at their heart an example of service untriflingly done, of duty faithfully fulfilled, and of a home life stable and wonderfully happy. For this we thank God. From this we take courage."

The Queen's stroll from St. Paul's to the Guildhall—what the British call a "walkabout"—was another in a series of gestures that she has made in an attempt to modernize the monarchy while retaining its essential mystery and distance from ordinary life. She chatted with a bearded young man, a middle-aged woman and a black nun, among others, as she passed between crowd barriers.

The Queen's speech, a sturdy defense of the Commonwealth, was unusual for its flashes of humor. At the outset, for example, she noted that jubilees in times past were occasions for "rest, mercy and pardon" with "a distinct sabbatical flavor."

No doubt recalling the arduous schedule that she has maintained this year, including travels throughout Britain and to the South Pacific, the Queen remarked wryly that "this is not exactly a period of rest for us."

For the ride home, the Queen and her consort switched to a more modern—although still horse-drawn—vehicle, a state landau manufactured in 1902. Most of those who had watched her four hours earlier were still in place to cheer her on the return trip, still waving miniature Union Jacks.

### Unesco Said to Back Curbs on News Media

OSLO, June 2 (Reuters)—Members of the International Press Institute today accused Unesco of promoting repressive media policies.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization came under fire for presenting last year, at its general conference in Nairobi, a Soviet-backed resolution that states should be responsible for the international activities of all news media under their jurisdiction. Western countries forced the resolution to be shelved. It is to be redrafted for Unesco's general conference next year.

However, Mr. Young also had his defenders. House Speaker Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass., told reporters: "For the most part, I like his openness and I think most of the American public likes the way he operates. Most members of Congress also like his openness."

Ambassador Young, almost from the day of his appointment, has drawn criticism for his outspoken comments. In April, he apologized publicly for saying that Great Britain "invented racism." He also openly and forcefully lectured South African leaders on their apartheid policy, called the Soviet Union "the most racist country in the world," and remarked that racism in Sweden was just as prevalent as racism in Queens, New York.

Mr. Young has said that he has the President's support for what he is doing and told reporters today that Mr. Carter knew that any time he thinks Mr. Young is not doing his job "in the interest of the nation" he will hand in his resignation.

"He appreciated the job I'm doing—that I'm assigned to do," Mr. Young said. "I don't have any problems."



TASSELED CROWN—Headgear worn by Queen Elizabeth during yesterday's silver jubilee celebration.

## Young Meets With Carter

(Continued from Page 1)

reference to Mr. Ford, who served over 20 years in the House.

"Let me express my concern too," Mr. Young replied. "It was made in the context of how we neglected our African policy. It was not a comment on the character of the President."

Asked if the charge of racism could also be leveled at former Presidents Johnson and Kennedy, Mr. Young replied, "That's right," but quickly added, "But I'm not interested in dredging up the past."

Sen. Barry Goldwater joined the attacks on Mr. Young today. The Arizona Republican said Mr. Young is putting "both feet, both hands and his hat" in his mouth and never should have been appointed ambassador.

Sen. Goldwater also said, "I don't like anybody, black or white or brown, running around... telling the world how they're supposed to run their countries or the world. That's their business, not ours."

A Tass commentary said yesterday that the ambassador is allowed "innocent pranks" because he is not taken seriously in the United States. Last month, Mr. Young said the Russians are racist.

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## News Left to the Imagination Under Lebanese Censorship

By Marvin Howe

BEIRUT, June 2 (NYT)—The other night there were rumors of fighting in the streets of the Christian eastern part of Beirut and of a bomb explosion in the Muslim western sector. They were only rumors, but many believed that something had happened that night because censorship bars press reports on such incidents as matters of security.

"We don't know what's happening and so we imagine the worst," a foreign businessman said, alluding to press censorship, which affects not only the local media but also foreign newspapers and magazines. They are carefully pruned before they are distributed here.

Before the 19-month civil war, the Lebanese press was considered the most informative and dynamic in the Middle East. What once reflected all facets of intricate Arab politics has now become generally uniform, even dull.

"Censorship is idiotic at times—there are no criteria," Pierre Eddé, publisher of the independent French-language daily L'Orient-Le Jour, remarked recently. "They think that if we don't talk about a problem, it will go away."

### 38 Journalists Died

L'Orient-Le Jour is a Christian-owned newspaper published in the Muslim sector. Many members of the staff are Christians who had to move into hotels near the office because of the danger in crossing from one sector to the other. Edouard Saab, the editor in chief, was shot to death in a car a little over a year ago as he was crossing from the Christian to the Muslim zone.

The civil war took a toll of 38 lives of people associated with the newspaper business here, according to Riad Taha, president of the Lebanese Press Association. "They weren't killed for political reasons, but just for exercising their profession," he said.

The peace-keeping forces occupied L'Orient-Le Jour and several other newspapers from Dec. 19 last year to Jan. 6, and then censorship was imposed.

The foreign press was subject to direct prior censorship for only about three weeks. Foreign news agencies and correspondents threatened to leave Lebanon—and many did—if censorship remained. Lebanese bankers and businessmen told the government that if the foreign press left, there would be no way to bring back businessmen and bankers who fled the country during the war.

But, according to the authorities, censorship had to be maintained for the local press because the country needed a "cooling-off period." Politicians and some members of the government said the press was responsible for "fanning the civil war" and "importing foreign ideologies."

Before the civil war, the

Lebanese press served as a forum and battleground for Arab rivalries. In the era of President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, his country dominated the press here. Since then, there has been an often bitter struggle for influence among newspapers receiving regular subsidies from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Libya and Syria.

Censorship is administered directly by the national security agency. Its first director-general was Col. Antoine Dadah, who was known to favor radical rightist forces. Censorship was so strict under Col. Dadah that headlines were limited to three columns.

Since March, censorship has eased with the naming of a new director-general of security, lawyer Farouk Abdlama. His mission seems to be to uphold a united Lebanon, and so all extremism, right or left, has been banned. So has any talk of partition. The other day censors cut a reader's letter because it used the word partition.

## U.S. to Push Cyprus Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

have the same thing, generally one island and a document that puts the island together."

The official emphasized, however, that a solution "is not going to come soon," but only after negotiations. The United States, he added, hopes to get into the substance of compromise concessions because such a venture "would not be helpful."

Asked to outline what the United States saw as elements of compromise, the official said that it would involve the return to their homes of "some" of the thousands of Greek Cypriot refugees displaced by the Turkish occupation. "But we can't qualify that," he said.

"It ends up with the Greeks giving the Turks more of a voice and more security on Cyprus," he said. Of the 650,000 population of Cyprus, 110,000 are Turks. About 125,000 of the Greek majority are considered refugees.

The U.S. interest, he said, not only was in calming a persistent trouble spot, but also in normalizing defense relationships with Turkey and Greece. Greece removed its armed forces from NATO as a result of the Cyprus crisis, and Turkey suspended its activities of U.S. electronic intelligence bases in retaliation for a congressional cutoff of arms as a result of Cyprus invasions.

The Carter administration is hoping for a Cyprus solution that would pave the way for restoring both alliance and bilateral military relationships with Turkey and Greece. In their own ways, Athens and Ankara appear to hope for the same result.

## India Congress Party Tries to Change Image

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, June 2 (NYT)—

A recent front-page cartoon in the Times of India depicts the president of the Congress party on his knees, appealing to the average voter for support in the state assembly elections, which begin on Friday and end on Tuesday.

"I hope, sir, just because you were subjected to harassment, imprisonment, torture, etc., it doesn't mean you have lost faith in our party and its noble objectives," the party leader says, holding a manifesto that lists such goals as democracy, freedom and liberty.

The cartoon sums up the basic problem of the Congress party as it faces its first challenge since its defeat in the national parliamentary elections in March: The party and many of its candidates are still identified with the authoritarian emergency rule of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

"The people will remember that period, and they know who is responsible for it," said Prime Minister Morarji Desai at a recent election rally for the candidates of his Janata (people's) party. The Janata, five parties that formed a coalition earlier this year, is trying to win the assembly elections to be held in 10 of India's 22 states, to match its national-level victory.

In a move that the Congress party denounced as politically unethical, the Desai government dismissed the state legislatures, all still controlled by the Congress party, and ordered the new state elections, hoping to capitalize on a combination of the Janata momentum. In nine of the 10 states that will be voting, the Hindi-speaking belt across northern India, the Congress party was routed in March, falling in some states to win a single seat in Parliament.

The Janata government argued that the overwhelming defeat had robbed the Congress party of the

moral right to govern at the state level, an argument that the Congress party dismissed as politically motivated sophistry.

Although Janata has had considerable difficulty piecing together its state tickets, with the old component parties bickering angrily about the distribution of candidacies, it is still generally favored over the Congress party. The Congress party is especially at a disadvantage because, for the first time in its recent history, it has no single dominant leader. Mr. Desai, 68, is 71, and Mrs. Gandhi—who says she is not campaigning this time—her father, the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. In its campaign, the Congress party is trying to remind the voters of past party leaders and appealing on the basis of its long and distinguished history, save for the last two years.

### Campaign Theme

Here, in the words of a recent radio broadcast by Brahmananda Reddy, the new party president, is the theme of the campaign appeal: "The Indian Na-



HELPING HANDS—One of the Rhodesian Army's first 11 black officers, to be commissioned later this week, gets some assistance during a run of the obstacle course.

## Italy Abortion Law Defeated By Surprise Vote of Senate

By Alvin Shuster

ROME, June 2 (NYT)—In a surprise decision, the Italian Senate today defeated an abortion bill generally regarded as one of the most liberal in Western Europe.

The legislation, previously passed by the Chamber of Deputies, was strongly opposed by the Vatican. Pope Paul VI repeatedly noted that the church viewed abortion as the killing of an unborn child.

The governing Christian Democrats, closely linked to the Catholic Church, managed to overcome a vigorous campaign by reformers and kill the bill by a two-vote margin in the 315-member Senate.

### Kadar Arrives in Rome

ROME, June 2 (Reuters)—Hungarian Communist chief János Kadar arrived here today for a three-day visit, to include talks with Italian leaders and Pope Paul.

## 5 Frenchmen Held In Attack on Senegalese

PARIS, June 2 (UPI)—Five men have been charged with murder and three with attempted murder in a weekend shooting attack that killed a striking picket and wounded two others, at a glass factory in Rhénans, police said today.

Thousands of workers throughout France stopped work for five minutes today to protest the killing of picket Philippe Aké, 37, who was the father of one child and whose wife is expecting another. One of the men accused of the murder and the three charged with attempted murder are members of a rival labor union, and the fifth suspect belongs to a small pro-Gaullist group of militants. The Gaullist group said today that it has suspended its membership.

### Kidnappers Threaten To Kill Fiat Executive

PARIS, June 2 (Reuters)—A self-styled revolutionary group has threatened to execute a Fiat car company executive, kidnapped here in April, unless the Italian firm meets his demands, a Paris newspaper reported yesterday.

The daily Le Monde said that it had received the threat from the Committee for Revolutionary Socialist Unity. A communiqué from the group said that the head of Fiat in France, Luciano Revelli-Beaumont, would be executed after midnight on Friday.

## Tass Condemns Carter on Helsinki

MOSCOW, June 2 (AP)—

President Carter's emphasis on human rights is an attempt to distort the true meaning of the Helsinki accord for propaganda purposes, a Tass political commentator said today.

### In Ignoring Other Important

political aspects of the 1975 accord, which are due for review in Belgrade next week, Yuri Korotkov said Mr. Carter was ignoring their strict implementation.

His commentary was in specific rebuttal to a 98-page report submitted yesterday by Mr. Carter to Congress, in which the President accused the Soviet Union of trying to dilute the human rights provisions of the accord. He said the Kremlin "seeks to blunt the purposes" of the human rights section "through token and selective implementation."

Mr. Korotkov responded that accusations of human rights violations are malicious fabrications, that repressions are worse in the United States and that only the Soviet system "can ensure real freedom for the working people, genuine democratic rights, welfare, the broadest access to knowledge and confidence in the future."

## Rhodesians Warn Zam On Electric

### Vow to Cut Power After Another At

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, (UPI)—An official warned that the government may electric power it supply Zambia if that state is the of another attack like the end-rocket barrage again Rhodesian lake resort of

"Zambia still draws a considerable proportion of her requirements from the hydro scheme on the Rhodesia at (Lake) Kariba, the very which she has so proved attacked," said Roger H who as combined operation later heads this country guerrilla campaign.

Expressing hope that Z President Kenneth Kaunda restrain his troops from assaults on Rhodesians a sign residents. Mr. H declared, "Such hostility only lead to an escalation conflict, which could in harmful to Zambia's economy. Zambia uses Rhodesian power partly to keep its mines from flooding."

Mr. Hawkins also criticized United States and British condemning Rhodesia's anti-guerrilla forays into big game while maintaining a "deafening silence" about the end attack, which wrecked roof of an army barracks slightly injured two residents.

"The Rhodesian government now calls on the British American governments to state their sincerity by coining this latest Zambian Mr. Hawkins said in a statement distributed by the Info Ministry.

Officials said that Rhodesian power, the Z would not be able to maintain their copper mines—Z prize source of foreign exchange.

The underground mine constantly pumped to avoid, and the operation enormous quantities of poisonous gas. Military and government officials said it is "39 per cent" that the 25 to 30 launched on Kariba 5 night were fired by Z troops.

## U.S. and Panama To Continue Talks in Capi

WASHINGTON, June 2 (UPI)—In a change of plans, the States and Panama have to resume Canal Zone negotiations later this week, the State Department said today.

Negotiations in Washington were recessed a week ago was announced at the time the talks would be resumed this weekend.

Officials said the heavy U.S. negotiator, Elsworth Barker, and So-witz made it more comfortable for the talks to be resumed and the Panamanian side no objections.

They said the talks will be resumed tomorrow Thursday. It was reported week that the two sides reached substantial agreement on the terms of a new pact, but have a draft before the fall.

## Angola Suspect 3 Local Panels

LONDON, June 2 (UPI)—The executive committee of the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) has accused three Angolans and Benguela have been following the coup since May 27, according to a received by Reuters from the Angolan news agency.

The report quoted a day of the political bureau of the party's central committee saying the action was taken because of the "passive" and sometimes the active collaboration shown by some of the committee members who attempted to undermine the revolution.

The directive said the MPLA political bureau decided to appoint provisional commissions for the three provinces. They were to investigate and report on the MPLA's conduct since September.

### Forlani Leaves Bel

BRUSSELS, June 2 (UPI)—Italian Foreign Minister Aldo Forlani left here after a two-day official visit included a meeting with Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens and talks on cooperation and major international issues with his counterpart, Mielis Mielis.

### 100 Feared Drown

DACCIA, June 2 (UPI)—100 persons were feared to drown after a ferry sank yesterday in the River Jannina about 25 south of here.

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If you like to be elegant even on the beach, Lanvin 2 has just what you're looking for.

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## Challenge to Regime

### Gaullists Oppose Government European Parliament Bill

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, June 7 (UPI)—The Gaullist party announced tonight it would not support the government's bill calling for elections to the European Parliament which is to be held in the National Assembly next year.

The surprise announcement was made by party leader Valéry Giscard d'Estaing after a party meeting today, as an anti-Gaullist challenge to the authority of the government.

Giscard d'Estaing launched the idea for elections to the European Parliament in 1974. Since then, it has become a cornerstone of his policy.

He does not play around with sovereignty, Mr. Giscard said. "This bill does not meet the necessary guarantees of European and national interests."

Gaullist move calls into question two years of tedious negotiations among the nine EEC states to agree to a common

text for the first elections, scheduled for next June.

The negotiations culminated 11 months ago when the nine chiefs of government reached a compromise that gave Britain, France, Italy and West Germany 10 seats each in the new 40-seat European body, with smaller representation for the community's smaller countries.

Since then, each of the other countries, excepting Britain, has continued down a relatively unobstructed path toward getting the agreement ratified in Parliament. But problems in Britain and France now make it doubtful that the election date can be kept.

The British Cabinet is deeply split over the direct-election issue, and Prime Minister James Callaghan is now expected to free Cabinet members to vote as they wish on the issue to prevent several ministers from resigning in opposition. The Times of London said last week that such a free vote on a government-committed bill would set a "remarkable constitutional precedent."

The Gaullist move today was a surprise since the party had indicated that, with the proper guarantees, it would support the government bill. Only former Prime Minister Michel Debré and the handful of ultra-Gaullists he leads had said they would oppose the bill.

#### Stand Reversed

It was only after the government indicated today that it would not accept Gaullist amendments to the internationally negotiated treaty that the Gaullists reversed their stand and said they would move to block the bill next week.

The main Gaullist fear is that a directly elected European Parliament would usurp powers of the French National Assembly. The Gaullists asked for guarantees against this, and the government bill added a provision essentially limiting the European Parliament's powers to what they are today. But this was not enough for the Gaullists.

Claude Labbé, party parliamentary leader, said tonight that the Gaullists would not bring down the government next week over the matter, and provoke new elections.

But if the government refuses to accept the Gaullist motion to put the bill aside, which it cannot do without losing more authority, then the bill would need support of the Socialist and Communist opposition to pass. The Socialists have long supported direct elections, and the Communists, in order to avoid a breach in the left on the vote, recently joined in supporting them.



THAT FIRM, FEMININE TOUCH—Sgt. Linda Minor going through a professional scout as she shows just how to hold an M-16 rifle at Lowry Air Force Base in Denver. She is the Air Force's first woman marksmanship training instructor.

## Cacophony at Washington Forum

### Democrats Air Foreign-Policy Differences

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, June 7 (UPI)—The Democrats organized an unruly parade yesterday of clashing viewpoints on the issues of détente, disarmament and Soviet dissidents—matters that have stirred broad division within the party.

Doves, hawks, the political celebrities of yesterday and some Carter administration newcomers debated the questions of U.S.-Soviet relations that are certain to dominate the policies of foreign policy in the new administration.

It was a day of intellectual cacophony in which recognized experts supported such diverse propositions as these:

• The Russians are fast outstripping the United States in offensive nuclear power (the viewpoint of former Deputy Defense Secretary Paul Nitze and former Chief of Naval Operations James Zimmale).

• The United States is still well ahead of the Soviet Union in strategic strength and shows no sign of losing its lead (former CIA Deputy Director Herbert Scoville Jr. and Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis.).

• The policy of détente must be sharply modified because it has favored the Russians (Prof. Richard Pipes, director of Harvard's Russian Research Center).

• The United States must pursue the current course of détente because it is the only alternative to nuclear holocaust



William Fulbright UPI

(former Sen. J. William Fulbright, Harvard economist John Kenneth Galbraith).

The session was organized by the National Democratic Forum, which aspires "to stay ahead of President Carter's agenda so that Democrats will have an opportunity to speak out before a particular program becomes law."

Mr. Carter addressed the Forum in one of his first important public appearances in November, 1975.

The few Carter administration insiders to appear yesterday confined themselves, on the whole, to cautious utterances. "I decided the best way to stay out of trouble was to quote the President and speak briefly," said Les Aspin, director of the State Department's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, who in the late 1960s was the coordinator for the document known as the Pentagon papers.

Jerry Hough, a Duke University political science professor and Soviet affairs specialist, caused one of the liveliest exchanges when he said that he would no more judge Soviet society by the complaints of Soviet dissidents than he would judge U.S. society during the 1960s by the statements of Jerry Rubin and Angela Davis.

Fuel was added to the controversy by Morton Halperin, onetime National Security Council aide to former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. Mr. Halperin, now director of the privately funded Project on National Security and Civil Liberties, said: "My view is that



John Galbraith UPI

civil rights should not be a major focus of U.S.-Soviet relations." Such a policy, he said, would only intensify repression against dissenters in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Galbraith, who keynoted the meeting, said that U.S. opposition to détente is fueled by "two great fears"—fear of Communism and fear of being thought soft on Communism. "The second fear is, of course, the unique affliction of liberals. It is because they are exempt from this fear that conservatives, in recent times, have made more progress in lowering tensions than our own political co-religionists," Mr. Galbraith said.

The word détente, which has been absent from political discourse in Washington since former President Gerald Ford registered his disapproval of it, enjoyed a major revival during the Forum session.

Mr. Fulbright observed that détente "by its very nature is difficult for Americans . . . It requires us, for the sake of world peace, to live with uncertainty and ambiguity."

### House Approves Military Building Bill of \$3.5 Billion

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—The House approved a \$3.5-billion military construction bill yesterday that would authorize increased U.S. war readiness in Europe.

The bill, which now goes to the Senate, also authorizes installation of utility meters on the government's houses of service families to cut to energy use.

It includes \$19.5 million for military construction in South Korea—without regard to President Carter's plan to withdraw U.S. ground forces in the next four to five years—and would authorize the full \$110-million request for increasing U.S. ammunition supplies in Europe and building more maintenance depots there.

Although it covers \$3.5 billion in military construction, an appropriations measure going to the House floor the week after next would fund only \$2.8 billion. Congress must approve separate bills to authorize spending and appropriate funds.

### Italians Cite New Particle

FRASCATI, Italy, June 7 (UPI)—Scientists at Italy's National Institute of Nuclear Physics said yesterday that they have experimentally proved the existence of a new elementary particle whose average life span is one-billionth of one-billionth of a second.

## U.S. Envoy Approved for Switzerland

### No Questions Asked Of Campaign Donor

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, June 7 (UPI)—Despite charges that it is a political payoff, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday approved the nomination of millionaire Ohio real estate developer Marvin Warner as ambassador to Switzerland. The committee did not ask him a single question.

Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, who has received \$6,870 in campaign contributions from Mr. Warner or members of his family during the last four years, praised Mr. Warner's selection as an "ideal appointment." He had recommended the appointment to President Carter. Sen. Howard M. Metzenbaum, D-Ohio, who received \$9,000 in Warner campaign contributions, said "Marvin Warner is the best" and disputed any suggestion that Mr. Warner's support of Mr. Carter is a negative factor.

Committee chairman John Sparkman, D-Ala., who reportedly also pushed hard for Mr. Warner's nomination, said, "He's been a supporter of mine, too." A native of Alabama, Mr. Warner has credited Sen. Sparkman—a former chairman of the Senate Housing Committee—with helping him launch his career as a housing developer by cutting red tape.

In a sworn statement, Mr. Warner reported that he or members of his family had given \$66,000 to political campaigns since January, 1973, including \$2,250 to the Carter campaign and \$19,130 to the Democratic National Committee, of which Mr. Warner is a member.

#### 'Reward' Charged

Dennis Kux, a career State Department official who represented the American Foreign Service Association, said there is "little evidence" that Mr. Warner is qualified to replace a career diplomat, Nathaniel Davis, as ambassador to Switzerland. Mr. Kux testified that "an examination of Mr. Warner's background suggests that the appointment is a reward for political support and for substantial financial contributions."

Committee members did not ask questions of either Mr. Kux or Mr. Warner.

The Cincinnati Post quoted an Ohio Democratic official as saying that Mr. Warner was interested only in an ambassadorship to "a big money-market country."

Mr. Warner first sought to be ambassador to the United Nations and then ambassador to Britain, some reports said. He was said to be delighted with the nomination to Switzerland. He already has asked the State Department how often he will be permitted to fly home, sources said.

#### 6 Confirmed

WASHINGTON, June 7 (UPI)—The Senate confirmed today the nominations of six other ambassadors, including Malcolm Toon as U.S. envoy to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Toon was appointed to head the embassy in Moscow by former President Gerald Ford last year and renamed by President Carter. He is a career diplomat.

The others were Lawrence Eagleburger, named ambassador to Yugoslavia; Arthur Hartman, France; Arthur Hummel Jr., Pakistan; Richard Fox, Trinidad and Tobago; and Douglas Heck, Nepal.

#### Political Payoff Denied

WASHINGTON, June 7 (Reuters)—White House Press Secretary Jody Powell denied today that the nomination of Mr. Warner was a political payoff for his contributions to President Carter's election campaign.

Mr. Powell said that the President had chosen him as the best-qualified nominee among five suggested by a committee.

### Soviet-French Talks

MOSCOW, June 7 (Reuters)—French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud left for home today after talks with Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev to prepare the ground for the Soviet leader's visit to Paris later this month.

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### Time Poll Finds Carter Is Rated Low on Economy

NEW YORK, June 7 (AP)—U.S. citizens surveyed in a Time magazine poll gave President Carter high marks in all areas except the economy, with only 25 per cent confident that he can handle the nation's economic problems.

Time reported that the poll showed that 88 per cent of the 1,036 registered voters questioned last month regard Mr. Carter as a leader who can be trusted.

He received 93 per cent approval for "staying close to the people," 88 per cent for "providing moral leadership," 83 per cent for "improving relations with the nation's allies" and 80 per cent for "restoring Americans' pride in themselves."

Thirty-eight per cent said their opinion of Mr. Carter had improved since his inauguration. In a Time poll conducted in March that figure was 48 per cent, the magazine said.

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## Emphasis on Self-Reliance

## Eritrean Rebels Hoping for New Social Order

By Michael J. Duffy

NAKFA, Ethiopia (AP)—Confident of victory in their fight for independence from Ethiopia, rebels of Eritrea are laying the groundwork for a new social order for the 3.5 million people who would come under their control. The emphasis is on self-reliance.

Empty oil cans are forged into cooking pots for civilians and soldiers. Mobile classrooms teach reading and writing to adults and children. Carpenters make chairs and tables, as well as stocks for damaged rifles.

The local rebel chieftain says that a future industry is budding on the barren land of Eritrea. At its headquarters near here, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front is directing programs to teach new skills to scores of thousands in and around this recently captured capital of Eritrea's Sabel district in northern Ethiopia.

## Border Operations

The EPLF operates in the Sahel while its battlefront ally but sometimes political rival, the Ethiopian Liberation Front, carries on operations closer to the Sudanese border in the Baris district to the west.

The EPLF took Nakfa from Ethiopian government forces on March 22 and a short while later the town of Afabet, about 60 miles to the south. Eritrean spokesmen claim that victory is in sight and that soon they hope to take Asmara, the Eritrean capital about 100 miles south of Nakfa.

In a weeklong visit to the EPLF-controlled areas of Eritrea, a former Italian colony on the Red Sea, two visitors found the shape of the society the rebels say they are striving to create most evident in the open countryside around their base just north of Nakfa, about 80 miles north of the Ethiopian national capital, Addis Ababa.

Within a few miles of the base, there is an array of schools, hospitals and workshops. They represent what the EPLF calls its identification with the masses. About 80 per cent of the Eritrean population lives in the countryside.

The EPLF has been frequently described as a Marxist movement, an appellation the leaders vigorously deny. Instead they call the EPLF a national democratic

movement. Its leaders still consider the United States a symbol of imperialism and a chief enemy, although the Marxist military government in Addis Ababa has turned against the United States and toward the Soviet Union. Until recently the United States was the chief supplier of arms and other material to Ethiopia.

The Eritrean rebellion was launched in 1961 by the Ethiopian Liberation Front. The EPLF was formed nine years later by a group of ELF dissidents who claimed the original rebel group

was not concerned with the masses. But now the two groups have agreed at least to cooperate on the battlefield and there are efforts to bring them together politically.

The two groups have about 30,000 men in Eritrea, equally divided between them, to fight an estimated 25,000 Ethiopian soldiers, about half the government's strength.

Eritrea is an agricultural society, living on the millet grown by small farmers and the herds of goats and camels roaming the

desert areas. It is a country where most of the population has to scratch for survival.

In the EPLF army, each soldier is taught a skill which can serve also in civilian life, and they work with the people when they are not involved in military maneuvers.

Teams of mechanics, carpenters, electricians, machinists, welders, blacksmiths, metalworkers and seamstresses operate a network of workshops which make use of limited resources.

Parts of downed planes and rocket fragments are melted and forged into shapes useful in the machine-tooling shops. A captured U.S. truck has a bad differential, so one from a disabled German truck is adapted to fit it. Parts from several useless field radios are assembled into a working radio.

The electronics division keeps the military generators working and repairs the pocket tape recorders that substitute in Eritrea for radios, television sets and movies.

The machine shop makes replacement parts for all types of weapons as well as trucks and tractors.

## Base of Industry

EPLF leader Isayas Afewerki says that he is looking forward to the time when Eritrea's minerals can be exploited for economic development—and the multicolored mountains of the Sabel district promise that the minerals are there.

Apart from an economic work base, education and medical care are two of the concerns of the EPLF.

Illiteracy has been a fact of life for all but a handful of Eritreans who lived in the cities. The EPLF said it is using every available opportunity to teach the people to read and write.

The children are taught English and Arabic. They also learn arithmetic, geography, general science and receive a political education.

Eritrea is wracked by widespread tuberculosis, malaria, malnutrition, parasite infections and other diseases. Yet, as a doctor said, "Most of the people living outside the cities have never even seen an aspirin."

From the medical treatment of those wounded in battle, the EPLF says it has expanded into a medical network that reaches hundreds of thousands.

## Chinese Leader Accuses Moscow Of Vicious Attack

PEKING, June 7 (Reuters).—Senior Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien yesterday accused the Kremlin of hurling vicious slander at China and fiercely assailed Soviet strategy in Africa.

Speaking at a state dinner for Sudanese President Gaafar Numeiri, Mr. Li delivered the first Chinese reaction to a formal Soviet protest last month on Peking's anti-Moscow propaganda.

"Who does it [the Soviet Union] think will be owed by such tactics? The great Chinese people will neither be taken in nor intimidated," he said.

Soviet-bloc envoys boycotted the dinner—only the second time in recent years that they have failed to attend such an occasion.

A Chinese official said that the Soviet Embassy, which has the largest diplomatic staff in Peking, turned down the invitation because it had "nobody to attend."

## Italy Paper Bombed

PATRIA, Italy, June 7 (Reuters).—Two gasoline bombs were thrown at the main entrance of the local newspaper La Provincia Pavese during the night, police said today. No one was injured.

## Obituaries

## Sir John Masterman, Foiled Nazi Espionage Effort in U.K.

OXFORD, England, June 7

(AP)—Sir John Masterman, 66, a World War II counterespionage chief credited with the takeover of Germany's entire spy system in Britain, died at an Oxford nursing home yesterday.

Sir John was former deputy head of the counterespionage department known as MI5.

There he headed a group of senior intelligence officials known informally as the "twenty committee" because 20 written in Roman numerals—XX—represented double cross.

The group played a deadly game of bluff, using German double agents to feed their controllers false information.

The group's crowning achievement was the deception of the Germans about where the Allies would land in France in June, 1944.

False Information The Germans, fed false information by double agents manipulating by MI5, believed the invasion would take place near Calais.

As a result of the deception, based on fictitious information about the size and concentration of Allied forces in Britain, the Germans stationed seven divisions in the Pas de Calais.

They retained them there long after Allied troops stormed ashore in Normandy, 150 miles southwest. The Germans were deceived into thinking the Normandy landings were only a diversion and that another thrust would be launched in the Calais area.

Another coup was to deceive the Germans into changing the range of flying bombs and rockets so that many missed London.

Newspapers spoke of "one of the most astonishing coups in the record of espionage" and "one of the most remarkable intelligence operations of the war." Historian Hugh Trevor-Roper added: "Sir John's work totally sabotaged German espionage in Britain."

In 1972 Sir John published as a book "The Double Cross System," the official narrative of his group's activities which he wrote at the end of the war. It revealed that captured Ger-

## Ceremonies Mark Normandy Landings

CAEN, France, June 7 (AP).—Small ceremonies were held in a number of Normandy towns yesterday marking the 34th anniversary of the 1944 D-Day invasion.

Wreaths were laid at monuments on Utah Beach, one of the two principal U.S. landing sites, at St. Martin de Vareville, where French troops landed, and at Ste. Mere Eglise, where U.S. paratroopers were dropped.



Sir John Masterman

man spies were sometimes given the choice between double-crossing their masters or execution. Others were executed to scare those left alive and to make the Germans believe survivors were uncontrolled and genuine.

The son of a navy captain, Sir John took a first in history at Oxford. In World War I, he was interned in Germany for four years after being arrested while studying.

After World War II, he returned to academic life as provost of Worcester College at Oxford from 1946 to 1951.

## Arye Nir

JERUSALEM, June 7 (Reuters).—Arye Nir, 65, the former Israeli prison commissioner who organized and directed the execution of Nazi war criminal Adolf Eichmann, died yesterday.

Luis Cesar Amadori BUENOS AIRES, June 7 (AP).—Luis Cesar Amadori, 74, journalist, composer and one of Argentina's best-known film directors, died Sunday.

## Pope Deplores Support of Reds

VATICAN CITY, June 7 (AP).—Pope Paul VI, referring to the Communists, yesterday expressed "profound uneasiness" that some Catholics support a political party "incompatible with Christian faith."

The Pope did not identify the party during his audience for French bishops. But Vatican sources said he meant the Communists, who have won the allegiance of thousands of Catholics in Italy, France and elsewhere, despite the party's avowed atheism.

"I cannot be forgotten—the experience of brothers in faith who throughout the world suffer under different regimes, persecutions and oppressions and fight to defend their faith, their religious freedom and the freedom of all those who are oppressed," the Pope said.



BACK WHERE THEY LEFT OFF—A Dutch mother taking her two children to school under the guard of a marine in Bovenmslde. The two were part of a group of 105 held hostage five days by Moluccan terrorists. It was their first day in school since then.

## Neither Side Yields in Dutch Siege

ASSEN, Holland, June 7 (Reuters)

—The South Moluccan hostage siege dragged into its 16th day today, with the Moluccan gunmen and the Dutch government each waiting for the other to make the next move.

The ordeal of the 53 hostages held in a train and 4 others in a nearby school in northern Holland now has outlasted the 15-day siege of the Indonesian consulate in Amsterdam in December, 1975.

Authorities arranged for more

deliveries of puzzles, knitting, and other pastimes.

The government and the gunmen, whose cohorts hold four teachers in a school at Bovenmslde, apparently are convinced that the other side will crack first.

The government is waiting for some sign of compromise before authorizing more troops to the train by two South Moluccan mediators.

## Tindemans Sets Coalition Plan For Devolution

BRUSSELS, June 7 (Reuters)

—Premier Leo Tindemans of Belgium said today his new government's decentralization plan amounted to "nothing more or less" than the redefinition of a country.

Presenting his four-party coalition's program to parliament, Mr. Tindemans said that the plan for more autonomy to Dutch-speaking Flemings in the north and French-speaking Walloons in Brussels and the south should be a chapter of reconciliation.

The coalition of Mr. Tindemans's Social Christians, Socialists and two regional parties—the Flemish Volksunie and the Brussels-based Front Démocratique—was sworn in Friday after seven weeks of difficult negotiations after the April 17 elections.

The Premier said that the devolution issue and the fight against inflation and unemployment were the priority tasks of the government.

The vote of confidence on the government program is expected to occur Thursday after a two-day debate.

The four parties have 173 seats in the 212-member lower house of parliament, more than the two-thirds majority needed to pass major new legislation.

## S. Africa Restricts Black Catholic Priest

JOHANNESBURG, June 7

(AP).—A black Roman Catholic priest was served an order restricting his movement by the South African police. It was announced yesterday.

No reason was given for the five-year banning order which restricts the Rev. Smaagelwa Mkhawana, secretary of the Catholic Bishops' Conference in Pretoria, to two localities around Pretoria.

## Lance Warhead Still Must Await Carter Approval

WASHINGTON, June 7 (WP)

—President Carter has not yet approved production of the first U.S. warhead specifically designed to kill people on the battlefield through release of neutrons.

A White House official said yesterday the nuclear warhead had been approved by former President Gerald Ford.

Money to produce the so-called "enhanced radiation" warhead for the 56-mile-range Lance missile is in the Energy Research and Development Administration and the State Department.

Administration policy reviews now under way are expected to lay the groundwork for the President's decision on whether to go ahead with the warhead. "There will be an attempt to its tactical nuclear weapons," he said.

A White House aide said.

## Quake, Flooding Reported by Tass

MOSCOW, June 7 (AP)—A

strong earthquake and flooding have caused serious damage in the central Asian Soviet Republic of Kirghizia. Tass reported today.

Areas in neighboring Kazakhstan also were flooded, the agency said.

The quake occurred Friday night in a zone of 700 miles from the point Medvedev scale used in the Soviet Union. Tass said. The agency reported that the earthquake was about 90 miles west of the Soviet-Chinese border and about 130 miles northeast of Afghanistan.

The reports made no mention of casualties but said medicines and medical squads were sent to the area.

## News Analysis

## Carter Showing Toughness Now He Has to Make It Stick

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, June 7 (NYT)

—Jimmy Carter has finally begun to show some of his celebrated toughness, and whether he can make it stick could determine the course of his presidency.

In that uncertain time between his election last November and his inauguration in January, the political gossip "filtered" north from Atlanta to Washington that he had ruled Georgia with such a firm hand during his tenure as governor that some of his critics in the Legislature called him "Jungle Jimmy."

Mr. Carter himself conceded that he had "twisted a lot of arms" and acknowledged that inflexibility was one of his moral shortcomings. His press secretary and confidant, Jody Powell, admitted to a reporter: "He's stubborn, that's true, but it's not a stubbornness arrived at lightly. I mean there are a lot of things he doesn't feel strongly about, either way, but once he makes up his mind on something—and there's no simple process—then, generally, that's it."

Warned Washington braced for a bout with a dominating and dogmatic leader. But as President Carter was rounding out his first three months in office, Capitol Hill found reason to question his tenacity and to doubt whether, in the national political arena, the one-term former Georgia governor had the force to achieve the goals he had enunciated.

The early combative attitude toward the Soviet Union on human rights faded into repetitious statements of principle, while a second letter from Soviet physicist, Andrei Sakharov was left discreetly unanswered after the Kremlin showed his displeasure at the President's reply to the first. The welfare reform program, initially considered so vital that it was scheduled for presentation on May 4, was deferred until later this year, amid suggestions that it might be 1981 before the program would be fully implemented. Congress, upset over the President's attempt to kill 30 major war projects, was pleased to see him trim his list to 18.

But the most crucial retreat of all was his decision by mid-April to back away from the \$50 tax rebate that he and his economic spokesmen had long maintained was an integral part of their stimulus package and that Republicans and some Democrats had resisted.

Editorials began obiding Mr. Carter for being too changeable, too vacillating, too willing to compromise, and privately at least one senior White House aide conceded that this line of criticism needed the President's endorsement.

In the last fortnight, the President seems almost deliberately to have set out to reverse this impression of vacillation by introducing legislation on several issues and proposing new executive orders.

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ing favored by some Democrats in Congress, the President threatened for the first time several pieces of legislation—public works bill, water projects bill, price supports bill, and a bill for the Departments of Health, Education and Welfare—if the funds were not available.

House Speaker Thomas P. "Tommy" Pickett, Jr., anxious to avoid a confrontation between his Democratic-controlled House and the President's first veto, tried to get Mr. Carter to ease off by asserting the President could override a veto by a two-thirds vote in both houses. Then he tried to pressure Congress by threatening to veto a veto.

But some of his colleagues, House Democratic Whip Brademas of Indiana, see prepared for a showdown with Mr. Carter. They accuse the President of "conservative footprints" on the veto, and in effect, as a spending veto, and largely set by the Republican administration.

Important Challenge But the Carter camp that the President has made his stand now, to show that he is not a weakling because he is a conservative, challenges on several major consequences to his Korean campaign pledge.

Carter feels he must keep almost ideologically opposed the pork-barrel water projects, grounds of waste and mental protection. His is on Israel, he feels, is maintaining his personal commitment to promote a Jewish settlement.

And finally, his veto in Congress is essential to get of balancing the budget 1981, which has become a centerpiece of his economic policy. The budget changes Mr. Carter for the next fiscal year are not all that large—about \$1.9 billion on farm supports, and a reduction of \$1.9 billion on the water bill. But the White House is that these spending cuts will amount to more than \$1.9 billion.

The President, said a close aide, has to fight now his power to say how not to go for his own programs.

U.S. Held Ready To Harden Position On Busing

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP).—The Carter administration's reversal of the Ford administration's position, has that it is legal for the federal government to withhold funds in some circumstances from school districts that refuse to merge black and white schools.

Normally, the merger or more schools, called "clustering," would result in limited amount of busing.

According to government officials, Attorney General Bell has issued a memo at the request of Joseph P. Kamp, director of Health, Education and Welfare, in a new policy is stated. On both the Justice Department and the Department of Health and Welfare refused.

Persons familiar with administration's civil rights policy said that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare was planning to enforce its interpretation of the law by rejecting a desegregation proposal in March by the board in Kansas City, Mo., that plan, many Kansas schools would remain segregated.

Rabat Aide Quoted In Vote Protest

RABAT, June 7 (Reuters).—Ret Moroccan Socialist Party Abderrahim Bouabid said today that he was resigning as minister of state without portfolio because last Friday's elections were rigged in favor of pro-government candidates.

Mr. Bouabid was defeated in the pro-government districts, who won 81 seats in the 120-seat parliament. He said the party would later whether to press for a new election.

Mr. Bouabid and the last three other parties were in the ministry of state in Hassan II in March. They assigned to supervision elections.

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## Monsoon Potential

The Indian Ocean is noted for its calm, blue swells—except when monsoons sweep across them. Its history, by comparison with that of the Atlantic and the Pacific, has been almost equally tranquil.

To be sure, the alleged attempted coup in the Comoros, which apparently came from a misreading of a radio dispatch about a parliamentary debate (they must argue strongly there) may mean nothing. And the ouster of the Prime Minister of the Seychelles while he was enjoying the Queen's jubilee has a kind of Prisoner of Zenda atmosphere. Only two persons were killed and while the government has shifted from a right-left coalition to plain left, it is by no means clear just how far to the left that leaves the little group of islands.

But the Indian Ocean has such groups, thinly populated but strategically significant, especially with the recent growth of the Soviet fleet and the number of sympathizers it can muster around the Indian Ocean shores. The days, more than 70 years ago, when a czarist squadron staggered through that ocean to be blown out of the water by the Japanese, are long past. And the question of whether, and how, the United States can or shall build a naval base in the Indian Ocean is only one of the critical points of an Asia in flux.

It is, of course, a matter of some concern whether bases as such have as much meaning as before strategic missiles came into war's picture. In the days of sail, ships could roam the world at large, raiding for sustenance. Then came coal—and coaling stations became a major factor, bringing such idyllic spots as Samoa into global politics. By the time World War II came, refueling and resupplying at sea, or in virtually abandoned atolls, made it possible for the United States to send a huge fleet across a largely hostile Pacific and to defy older theories of how much efficiency such ships would lose with each mile that separated them from their bases.

Naval logistics took a long stride then—it is a matter of some concern whether atomic submarines and ships and nuclear missiles have not revolutionized them to an even far greater extent.

But that assumes nuclear war—the worst of wars. It does not take into account the normal lines of trade and the conventional weapons that might disrupt them and force hostile powers into mutual suicide. So bases, and relatively stable ports of call remain important—and little revolutions in little states in or bordering on the world's seas cannot be laughed away. They have a monsoon potential.

## Carter's Cuba Policy

The administration's decision to exchange diplomats now with Cuba, after a 16-year lapse, is puzzling. For although the exchange of diplomats need not connote approval of either government for the other, this step in its political context conveys unmistakably an aura of improving relations. We had thought President Carter was concerned, as he has regularly said he is, about Cuban military intervention in Africa: Last year, Havana put 20,000 troops, airlifted and supplied by the Soviet Union, into Angola. Yet, no sooner does the State Department confirm that Cuba has sent military advisers to Ethiopia than the establishment of "interest sections" in Washington and Havana is announced.

Has Fidel Castro been told in effect that he can have the advantages of normalized relations even while continuing unabated the interventionist policy of which the Carter administration officially complains? Is the "real" policy the one spoken by Ambassador Young, who is quoted in Playboy as saying that "a thousand Cubans, or 20,000 Cubans or even 100,000 Cubans anywhere in the world are no threat to the United States"? Has the administration quietly accepted the Castro regime's reported contention that in Cuban dealings with Washington, two particular issues are not negotiable—the

Cuban military presence in Africa and human rights? Performance on human rights, of course, is the other criterion set by Jimmy Carter for improved Cuban-American ties.

The administration contends that it has lost none of its interest in restraining Cuban activity in Africa. But it cannot blink away the Soviet-Cuban partnership in Africa. In Ethiopia, moreover, the Cubans cannot claim, as they did in Angola, that they are acting to oppose a move by South Africa. In Ethiopia, they are lending themselves to a Soviet power play, pure and simple, and they are doing it, by the administration's own accounting, by a military move that the United States cannot condone.

The administration is provoking more conservative reaction across the board than its diplomacy may be able to sustain. On Cuba, on Vietnam, on South Korea and on Panama, the Carter administration has stirred the American right. The cumulative impact may be most serious on Panama, since the necessary and long-overdue policy change being pursued there will, if all goes well, produce a new canal treaty that must pass through the Senate. Eventual mutually advantageous normalization with Cuba could be undercut, too, if Jimmy Carter's Cuba policy is not made more consistent and clear.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Trend in France

Three years of recession and the worst unemployment since the thirties are swinging France leftward toward a government with ministers from a Communist party that has only recently and unconvincedly renounced its Stalinist path. The 52-per-cent vote rung up by the Communist-Socialist Union of the Left in municipal elections two months ago has risen to 56 per cent in recent polls. The stock market is sagging. Capital is leaving the country in increasing amounts. The malaise has dried up investment, complicating President Giscard d'Estaing's efforts to spur recovery before the next parliamentary election, which must be held by March.

The rest of Western Europe and the United States are rightly concerned about the effect Communist entry into the Paris government would have on the NATO alliance and the Common Market. The question is whether there is anything they should or could do to help avert the trend. Telling Frenchmen how to vote from abroad is a tricky business. Former Secretary Kissinger tried strong public warnings at the request of some French moderates. The Carter administration has made a milder statement of "non-indifference" and has backed away, on the French President's urging, from its initial policy of contacts with French Communists, who tried to exploit this as American acceptance.

It is not certain that anything will help, since anti-Communist forces in France are split. But President Giscard d'Estaing remains convinced that a revival of the French economy would let him attract enough moderate Socialist and center-left votes to win. Economic revival in France depends heavily on the economic policies of other nations. Recession, inflation and high unemployment bedevil all the industrial democracies and recovery in a single country is impossible in this interdependent world.

France needs almost a 5-per-cent growth

rate just to absorb its rapidly growing labor force; Western Europe as a whole is growing at only half that rate. So faster growth depends on growth in the three "locomotive" economies of the industrial world—the United States, Japan and West Germany. They have almost two-thirds of the free world's production; they must show the way to progress for France and the even weaker economies of Britain and Italy.

The Carter administration set out last winter to support the appeals of France, Britain and Italy for economic stimulus by the stronger countries. But by the time the Western leaders met at the summit in London last month, Carter's domestic priorities had switched from reducing unemployment to dampening inflation. The President and his advisers felt that the American economy was beginning to move forward and that the American payments balance abroad was shifting dramatically from surplus to deficit, to the advantage of the weaker economies.

The Europeans and Japanese are not particularly impressed with this argument, contending that the American deficits go largely to pay for oil imports and that the United States is still selling more than it buys in Western Europe.

Washington is right to be urging West Germany to conquer its fear of inflation and to risk more economic stimulus. But the inhibiting domestic preoccupations in the United States are undercutting the argument. Foreign policy alone cannot be decisive in economic policy. But domestically determined tactics that ignore such risks as those now developing in France can become costly. The case for greater American stimulus must be argued in a broader context, but the situation in France, Italy and other economically shaky industrial democracies should be a more conspicuous concern for Washington. And appeals to the Germans should certainly continue.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

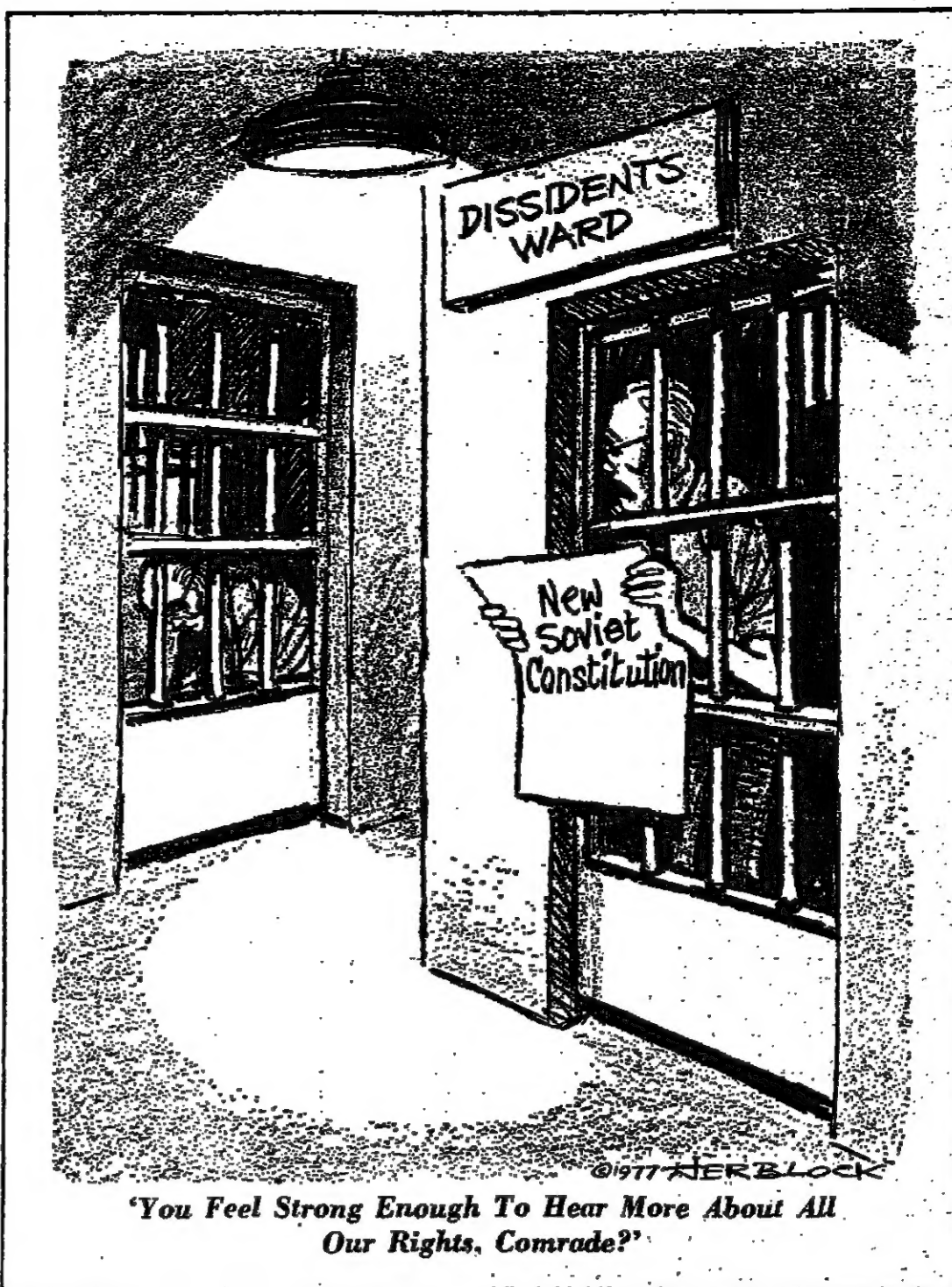
June 8, 1902

NEW YORK—Smallpox has not yet been stamped out in New York. But the failure to suppress it completely has not been due to any lack of diligence on the part of the Health Board. This failure has been caused by the neglect and indifference of persons who have refused to protect themselves by the simple safeguard of vaccination when it was so plainly their duty to adopt this precaution," said this morning's editorial in the New York Tribune.

### Fifty Years Ago

June 8, 1927

NEWARK, N.J.—Two panic-stricken deer, believed to have escaped from Weequahic Park or South Mountain reservation, near here, ran through part of Newark and Hillside this week, leaping through plateglass store windows, over automobiles, fences and houses in their fear and pursued by police and automobilists, disappeared in the direction of Irvington. Dogs are thought to have started their wild flight. They were just too quick to be caught.



## Discordant Notes on the Horn

By C. L. Sulzberger

**BELGRADE**—The apparently pro-Soviet coup in the Seychelles and an abortive coup in the Comoros seem to be part of a larger pattern of Soviet influence in the Indian Ocean power politics. Although neither mini-republic has much importance, recently, British Foreign Secretary Owen and Secretary of State Vance discussed the situation in the more significant Horn of Africa and came up with some rather cheery estimates.

They agreed that the Soviet Union, military supplier of Somalia, a country which controls the entrance to the Red Sea and dominates the western Indian Ocean, is at the point of being seized out by the Somalis who are now looking to the West for help.

### Economic Aid

A U.S. mission is going to Mogadiscio, Somalia's capital, to survey prospects of economic assistance and the warlike Somalis are asking Washington for military aid. At present the Somalis, who have a small but effective army, depend on Soviet weapons and training.

Some 6,000 Russian officers and technicians are believed to be in Somalia as well as a few hundred Cubans. In exchange, Moscow holds naval and air-base facilities at Berbera, which is vital to the Indian Ocean area's strategic balance.

The Somalis have only one bitter enemy, Ethiopia. Their hatred for that chaotic Christian state derives partly from religion (Somalia is Moslem) but mostly from territorial disputes. Mogadiscio claims Ethiopia's eastern provinces of Ogaden and has supported an insurgent movement there which now controls much of the disputed region.

Moreover, in the near future, France will grant independence to the little territory around Djibouti. Ethiopia covets it because Djibouti is the most important seaport serving that largely landlocked country.

### French Presence

And Somalia wants it because the majority of its inhabitants are of Somali stock. While the French will leave a military presence in Djibouti for a time, that small force cannot keep the peace forever.

Moscow, for obscure reasons, decided to jeopardize its position in Somalia by starting (with the usual Cuban supporting personnel) to send military aid to Ethiopia. That state, now ruled by a seemingly insane committee of terrorists and wrecked by several civil wars—the most important of which is Eritrean—has already received Russian weapons and missions.

This infuriates Somalia, which resents anyone who helps its enemies—a position formerly occupied by the United States. Mogadiscio dispatched its Vice-

President to Moscow with an ultimatum that it must choose between Somalia and Ethiopia.

As if to rub salt into Somalia's wounds, Fidel Castro recently appeared in an interview for "the revolutionary forces of the Third World" to rally behind Ethiopia. All of this is causing a big stir in the African Horn and adjacent lands.

### Kremlin Power Struggles

Sudan ordered the Soviet Embassy to cut its staff 50 per cent and Moscow withdrew its ambassador. "The U.S.S.R. is drawing closer to Libya as well as Ethiopia, but continues to lose influence in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and most of the lands of Arabia (save Iraq)."

The Sudanese President Nureddin al-Hadi warned "all African and Arab states about the new colonizer, the Soviet Union."

It is even conceivable that this has had its echoes in secret Kremlin power struggles. President Nikolai Podgorny, who recently took a not very successful African tour, was back in Moscow to welcome the Ethiopian leader, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, on an official visit.

Who can tell whether Podgorny, now ousted, is being made the scapegoat for what threatens to become a disastrous Soviet shift in Africa—or whether, in fact, he actually had some influence in either promoting or opposing the new policy?

Western statesmen view the situation with public neutrality but private pleasure. There is an increasing belief that the Soviets are not only going to lose all influence in Somalia, thus weakening their global naval position; but that within at most a year or two, Mogadiscio will have fully switched to a pro-Western stance.

Although Ethiopia is rapidly cutting its own ties to the West, nobody is alarmed. It is so torn by bloody violence and total disorder that the change is regarded with calm. Indeed, some diplomats are even fairly sure that, regardless of what Moscow does, Ethiopia will also come back Westward very fast.

In other words, there is considerable confidence that Ethiopia is not simply being traded off for Somalia; but that both of them will be on our side before too long a time has passed.

## 'Gaps' in Carter's Armor

By David S. Broder

**WASHINGTON**—From three senior administration appointees, from a White House consultant, from a key-state Carter campaign chairman, from a long-time student of Carter's leadership, and from an experienced foreign observer, this reporter has heard expressions of concern in the past couple of weeks about a "gap" in Jimmy Carter's armor.

Some see it as a personal shortcoming, some as a failure in organization, some as a political blind spot. But essentially what all of them are discussing is the inability to make a consistent connection between the philosophy and the day-to-day operations of the Carter administration—a failure, that is, of policy coordination.

The symptoms of the failure are many. There is the rushed welfare reform plan, symbolized by a countermanding insistence that it must not cost any additional federal dollars. There is the promise of a tax-reform and an energy proposal which turns out to be the most complex tax measure in many years. There is an insistence on human rights, but not in the diplomatic opening toward such police states as Cuba and Vietnam. There is a liberal trade policy, but a profusion of "voluntary" marketing agreements that look like creeping mercantilism.

These are parts of a problem which well-wishers of the new President think can cause serious repercussions down the road, even though at the moment Carter is basking in popularity.

### Simply a Carryover

In a certain sense, this is simply a carryover of the vexatious 1976 problem of Carter's alleged "fuzziness." He was not "fuzzy," his language was at least as precise as the average candidate's, and maybe more so.

But he was a fast man with

a phrase, and he subtly shifted his message from audience to audience, leaving those who were trying to add the pieces into a consistent whole frustrated and somewhat suspicious.

In the end, that suspicion cost Carter votes, which is why the well-wishers worry at the repetition of the same symptoms in the administration.

The most poignant expression of concern came from a well-positioned outsider, who said that he thought the President would be shocked if he asked his closest White House aides to describe the principal objectives of the administration. "He'd find," this man said, "that even at that level, he has failed to communicate what he really wants to do."

This sympathetic adviser blamed the breakdown on the "institutional isolation" of the modern presidency, the lack of real links for the outsider-turned-insider. "This is being forced on him so much faster than he expected," this man said of Carter, "because there's no one else on whom he can really rely. No one has time to think about the long-range direction and the overall pattern. They're all so busy coping with the crisis of the moment."

### Not a New Problem

This, too, is not a new problem with the White House, but it has, Carter with speedier force.

Unlike most successful politician-executives, he has never developed a personal assistant who is, in effect, his alter ego. Hamilton Jordan is a smart political strategist who is just now beginning to dip his toes into the murky ponds of foreign and domestic policy. Jody Powell is a canny, quick-study spokesman, who might serve Carter well as an inside policy coordinator were he not already fully employed as his interpreter to the outside world.

Bert Lance, Zbigniew Brzezinski,

## Harry Debelius

### From Madrid:

Major parties are campaigning on the basis of personalities more than issues

**MADRID**—All the lights were lit and there was music playing when a district secretary of the neo-Francoist Popular Alliance coalition returned to his Madrid home in the pre-dawn hours after a hard day's night, managing teams of young men hired to plaster posters over every inch of vacant wall space they could find.

A bachelor who lives alone except for a dozen friendly dogs in a dilapidated big chalet, he was surprised as he approached the open door to think he had company. He walked in to find his dogs happily gorging themselves on plates of chopped meat while a team of laughing youths slapped up Spanish Communist party posters over the peeling paint of his parlor walls.

The political pranksters fled at the first bellow from the big Basque right-winger. But they had accomplished their purpose: revenge for the covering up of Communist party posters in the same neighborhood, the night before by gangs of Popular Alliance poster-paste.

That incident was bloodless, but not all the electioneering tiffs have been so harmless. Only five days ago rival gangs of neo-fascists barked it out on a street here with pistols, knives, bludgeons, clubs and rocks and seven of them had to be hospitalized.

### Ballots

Most Spaniards would surely like to see the incidents disappear. There is no doubt that the majority of Spaniards wants to decide the country's future with ballots, not bullets.

For that very reason, political leaders of both right and left condemned the wave of violence which swept Spain last weekend as the work of extremist minorities and not a reflection of a general state of tension.

It is even debatable whether the machine-gun killings of two Civil Guard policemen in Barcelona, or the many bombs in Madrid and the north last weekend, will increase the vote for right-wing parties in Spain's first free general elections since 1936. Spaniards seem to have taken Premier Adolfo Suarez at his word when he paraphrased Franklin D. Roosevelt in a recent speech telling his compatriots, "You have nothing to fear but fear itself."

Regardless of the imperfections in the electoral system or the occasional hesitations in the pace of the march toward democracy, there is no doubt which way Spain is heading. Such progress robs extremists of Spain's political prisoners, including those who had been held in connection with violent activities, has robbed the terrorists of their arguments.

Spaniards seem to be enjoying the novelty of elections. Last weekend, with less than two weeks to go in the campaign, there were an estimated 2,000 political rallies in buildings, stadiums, taverns and other gathering places all over the country.

Others, less generously by nature, have joined the picture parade, like former minister Manuel leader of the Popular Alliance Party, Enrique Tienzo Galv, the Popular Socialist party, ing cunning yet somehow behind his thick lenses, or furowed forehead Education Minister Jose Luis Gimenez, leader of the Christian Democratic Party.

Many party leaders, oblivious to the oil crisis, do their barnstorming in private planes, or lent or donated. Light planes both jet and piston-engine, never benefited from so publicity since the days now-retired millionaire bullfighter Cordobes used to hop from fight to another in his Apache.

### A Novelty

It certainly was a novelty. Spanish televisioners to see hammer and sickle, in bright light on a flaming red background, on the small screen last night when the Communists, as first of the 10-minute free network by the state-run television to political parties, Franco was probably spinning his grave to the rhythm of "Liberace-like version of the Internationale" which introduced and signed off the soft-sell of Communist economist R. Tamames.

As the campaign runners into the home stretch, the of about 180 legalized parties is narrowing down the time the votes are tallied June 15, it is doubtful the number of parties which enough votes to win at least seat in the Congress of Deputies or the Senate will number more than a couple dozen—and half of them will be parties strength is largely concern in regions where home-rule sure is great.

The electoral law is written a form that obliges citizens vote the straight party ticket the party of their choice—than vote for individual candidates, in the congressional election.

But you would never know from political advertisements. Major parties are campaigning the basis of personalities rather than issues. The Spanish Socialist Workers' party is in capital of the evident sex- of its secretary general, Asian lawyer Felipe Gonzalez full-color posters of the leader everywhere.

But the only promise on poster is the one the girls into his boyish grin.

The Center Democratic is leading in on the face handsome leader too. In Premier Suarez's face is the amalgam of an election campaign which never quite recovered the shattering influence of Premier's successful siege of center. Mr. Suarez's face is ever larger from the bill and previous slogans like "Safe Way to Democracy" aring way to the even less as "A vote for the Democratic is a vote for Suarez."

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### Confusion

The face-on-the-wall far more than a mere ego-bait exercise for the politicians, probably looked upon by tacticians as a way of confusion, customized to free elections, unfamiliar with the doctrine the various political creeds, whelmed by a plethora of faces and snowed under by tossed from passing cars by handfull the Spanish voter is faced. Anyone who cast his in the last general elections least 62 years old.

The latest issue of the news weekly Cambio-16 carries results of a poll showing a colossal 57 per cent of the are still undecided.

Another poll, the result which were published last month by the independent daily El Pais, revealed that about one quarter of the electorate actually knows what the election is about. Asked, "Do you what the Spanish people are to elect on June 15?" 34 per cent replied correctly, "Deputies and Senators" or "Congress and Senate."

Yet all of the recent polls to a voter turnout of more 80 per cent, indicating a degree of interest.



## in Sharply Revises ustry Activity Data

June 7 (AP-DJ).—Key figures for 1977 are subject to further revision.

## of Japan No Sign Upturn

June 7 (Reuters).—An economic survey by Japan shows the economy is unlikely to be marked recovery by bank officials said today.

The survey showed production in the first quarter of 1977 is up by 0.4 per cent from the preceding quarter, but the increase is less than the 1.1 per cent increase in the second quarter of 1976, which was the last time the economy showed a quarterly increase. The survey also showed that the rate of increase in the first quarter of 1977 was 0.8 per cent, compared with a rise of 1.1 per cent in the second quarter of 1976. The survey also showed that the rate of increase in the first quarter of 1977 was 0.8 per cent, compared with a rise of 1.1 per cent in the second quarter of 1976.

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## Latest at U.S. Banks: Your Bills by Phone

June 7 (AP-DJ).—More than two dozen U.S. banks and loan associations have begun offering customers a new service: paying bills by phone.

The systems currently being offered vary widely, all of them, however, use a push-button telephone, a device usually connected into a "talking" computer that gives instructions to the customer and asks that a step be repeated if the customer makes an error along the way. The system also uses the telephone's buttons to "punch in" his number, the depositor enters his personal identification number. Finally, he enters the code numbers of the bills he wants to pay and the amounts each will get. The information and feeds it into a computer for payment and who received it. The convenience of bill paying by telephone, many banks are finding they can save money with the Greater New York Savings Bank, for example, charges each time a customer calls to pay his bills, but he can make many payments as he wants in that call. The banks are finding they can save money with the Greater New York Savings Bank, for example, charges each time a customer calls to pay his bills, but he can make many payments as he wants in that call.

## Europe Seen Boost for U.S. Firms

NEW YORK, June 7 (AP-DJ).—The major economies of Europe are experiencing another year of disappointing growth but paradoxically, for the first time since 1973, dollar profits of leading U.S. multinational companies should be getting a material boost from Europe this year.

The expected 1977 rebound in dollar profits of major U.S. consumer goods companies operating abroad can be attributed primarily to the expectation of more serene currency markets, says Thomas Snow, who heads research on multinationals at Hoenig & Snow Inc.

Last year, profits of U.S. consumer companies operating in Europe were up about 15 per cent in terms of the foreign currencies, Mr. Snow estimates, but advanced only about 2.5 per cent in U.S. terms after those currencies were translated into dollars.

"There's a fairly broad consensus currently," he says, "that currency comparisons this year won't be nearly as negative." Forecasts of currency-exchange-rate movements can be treacherous, of course, but Mr. Snow estimates that currency translation this year should chip away only one to two percentage points from dollar earnings. Because he expects net income of U.S. companies abroad to rise 11 per cent to 12 per cent in local currencies, dollar earnings should be up 9 per cent to 10 per cent, he says, from the 1976 level.

"This would represent the first significant contribution from European sources since 1973" for consumer-oriented multinationals, he says. This outlook is taking shape within a basic operating environment in Europe that promises another year of "disappointingly slow recovery," Mr. Snow says.

He estimates that real economic activity for five principal countries—West Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Spain—will show only a 2 to 3-per-cent increase this year. This is below the 1976 recovery pattern, below historical growth trends of 5 per cent a year and below the U.S. economy's expected real growth of about 5 per cent.

For many U.S. consumer-product multinationals, European operations account for 15 to 25 per cent of total worldwide earnings. One exception to Mr. Snow's forecast of a good rebound in foreign profits is the drug sector. Net earnings in Europe of the U.S. drug companies, he estimates, may rise only 1 to 2 per cent this year, he estimates, partly because costs have continued to rise while foreign governments have continued to restrain prices of the drug makers and partly because unit demand remains somewhat more subdued.

Companies whose European earnings should benefit most from the anticipated resumption of dollar profitability, Mr. Snow says, are those in such consumer staple areas as cosmetics, toiletries, household products and related categories. These would include such multinationals as Avon Products, Gillette, Procter & Gamble, Colgate-Palmolive and Revlon, he says.

International investment analysts at Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. also believe that the outlook has improved for multinationals. "We believe outstanding opportunities abroad are to be found among selected U.S. multinational corporations," comment Rein van der Does and Andre Sharon in Drexel Burnham's latest appraisal.

"Pessimism has been overcome," says Mr. Van der Does. "There should be a deceleration, or a temporary reversal, in losses from foreign exchange translation, helping quarterly earnings per share comparisons."

WASHINGTON, June 7.—U.S. businesses plan to increase capital spending by 12.3 per cent to \$188.3 billion this year, compared with actual spending of \$120.5 billion in 1976, the Commerce Department reported today.

The department said its latest survey of spending plans, conducted in late April and May, shows a slight increase from the previous survey released in March, when the likely increase was put at 11.7 per cent.

The Commerce Department said actual spending in the first quarter was running at \$130.16 billion at a seasonally adjusted annual rate, a rise of 4 per cent over the \$125.22-billion level of the fourth quarter of last year.

The new spending estimate is 7.5 per cent above 1976 spending after accounting for inflation. Administration economists have been counting on businesses to give the economy a boost by spending more on new plants and equipment.

Secretary of Commerce Juanita Kreps said in advance of today's report, "It is as eagerly awaited as any statistic in a long time." The survey shows how much businesses spend on such things as factories, machinery and other productive facilities.

Capital spending constitutes the basic underpinning of economic growth because it expands job opportunities and provides the greater efficiencies necessary to hold down prices.

Today's report said businesses plan increases of 2.3 per cent in the second quarter, 1.8 per cent in the third quarter and 1.6 per cent in the fourth quarter.

The largest increases in spending plans were in the motor vehicles, electrical machinery, petroleum and primary metals industries.

For all industries, total capital spending in 1975 was \$112.78 billion, rising to \$120.49 billion in 1976 and to \$135.3 billion in 1977, according to the latest estimate. Manufacturing industries plan a 14-per-cent increase in 1977. The increase is 16 per cent for durable goods, 15 per cent for motor vehicles, 20 per cent for other durables and 19 per cent for electrical machinery.

Among gains in the nondurable

## 1st Quarter Spending Rises 4% U.S. Firms' Outlay Plans Up 12%

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Among gains in the nondurable

goods industry are 30 per cent for rubber and 18 per cent for petroleum.

In nonmanufacturing, airlines planned an increase of 34 per cent; gas utilities, 26 per cent; electric utilities, 16 per cent and communications, 15 per cent.

Mining firms expect increases of 10 per cent and commercial firms 9 per cent.

The report said actual expenditures in the first quarter were about \$1 billion higher than expected three months earlier and second-quarter plans were raised about \$1.8 billion, both measured at an annual rate.

Mrs. Kreps, speaking in New York last Thursday, said, "Business fixed investment now emerges as a key sector to which we must look for our strong growth over the next few quarters."

Many other areas of the economy are near their limit for growth, particularly residential construction and motor vehicle sales, she said.

Mrs. Kreps said, "Consumer spending generally will be constrained by the desire of consumers to rebuild their savings from the unusually low levels of the first of the year."

early trading it was off more than 3 points to a little below 900, and at 3 p.m. it was up 2.12.

Advancing issues led decliners by about 778 to about 582, while volume totaled 21.11 million shares compared with 18.93 million yesterday.

Analysts attributed the rebound largely to the industrial index's ability to stay above 900. It has been struggling with this level since falling through it slightly a week ago Friday for the first time since January, 1976.

Continuing to hold the top spot on the Big Board's active list was Twentieth Century-Fox, down 1.4 at 19 7/8. The company cautioned yesterday against estimating the effects of its new film "Star Wars" on earnings.

Kennecott Copper was the outstanding gainer, rising 3 1/4 to 29 3/8. The Federal Trade Commission today approved the company's application to sell Peabody Coal.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed higher in light trading. The Amex index rose 0.10 to 113.34.

Pickwick Deal Approved  
GREENWICH, Conn., June 7 (Reuters).—American Can Co. said stockholders of Pickwick International Inc. approved an agreement under which Pickwick becomes a wholly-owned unit of American Can.

Lufthansa Has Profit  
COLOGNE, June 7 (AP-DJ).—After-tax profit of Lufthansa rose sharply to a record 166.3 million marks in 1976 from 60 million marks the previous year, with revenues up to 3.94 billion marks from 3.45 billion marks.

Herbert Culmann, management board chairman, told a press conference today.

Among gains in the nondurable

Among gains in the nondurable

Among gains in the nondurable

Among gains in the nondurable

Among gains in the nondurable

Among gains in the nondurable

## In Letter to U.S. Justice Department

## Japan TV Firms Rebut Cartel Charges

By Lee Lescaze  
WASHINGTON, June 7 (WP).—Five Japanese television manufacturers have pointed their fingers back at their accuser, Zenith Radio Corp., in the high-stakes lobbying battle over American consumers' TV dollars.

In their rebuttal sent to the

Justice Department's anti-trust division, the Japanese said the charges by Zenith "a clever mixture of economic doubletalk, 'yellow-peril' scare tactics and deliberately misleading (and frequently downright false) statements."

The Japanese are battling Zenith for the mind of John Shenefield, the acting assistant attorney general for anti-trust who is awaiting nomination and confirmation to that post.

Mr. Shenefield has already been visited by representatives of Zenith, which accuses 18 Japanese companies of violating U.S. anti-trust law through a "cartel" agreement.

Zenith also charges that some Japanese manufacturers paid secret rebates to American purchasers in violation of customs law, and the Japanese memorandum answers these allegations only obliquely.

Any anti-trust investigation should be of Zenith, not us, the Japanese manufacturers say in their 46-page memorandum to Mr. Shenefield prepared by their lawyers.

Zenith, the memo says, is "a would-be monopolist whose sole purpose in blocking (out Japanese competition) is to protect its position as the dominant, price-protected producer of television sets in the United States (and which) has been able to manipulate the reins of government to protect itself against competition."

Zenith has 22 per cent of the U.S. color television market, RCA has about 20 per cent and all Japanese importers together have about 38 per cent. The battle is only over color sets.

"If the (anti-trust) division does not act soon," the Japanese complaint says, "Zenith will ultimately succeed in stifling the only new competition this industry had."

Zenith's latest attempt to inspire the Justice Department to investigate its Japanese competitors has been well planned, the Japanese manufacturers' memorandum says.

Nothing Changed  
It alleges that nothing has changed since former assistant attorney general for anti-trust Donald Baker wrote Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., last Feb. 16, "except the intensity of Zenith's political efforts."

Mr. Baker had decided not to conduct an anti-trust investigation, the Japanese memo says.

However, Senators Birch Bayh, D-Ind., and Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., raised charges of Japanese anti-trust activities again at a May hearing of the Senate anti-trust and monopoly subcommittee.

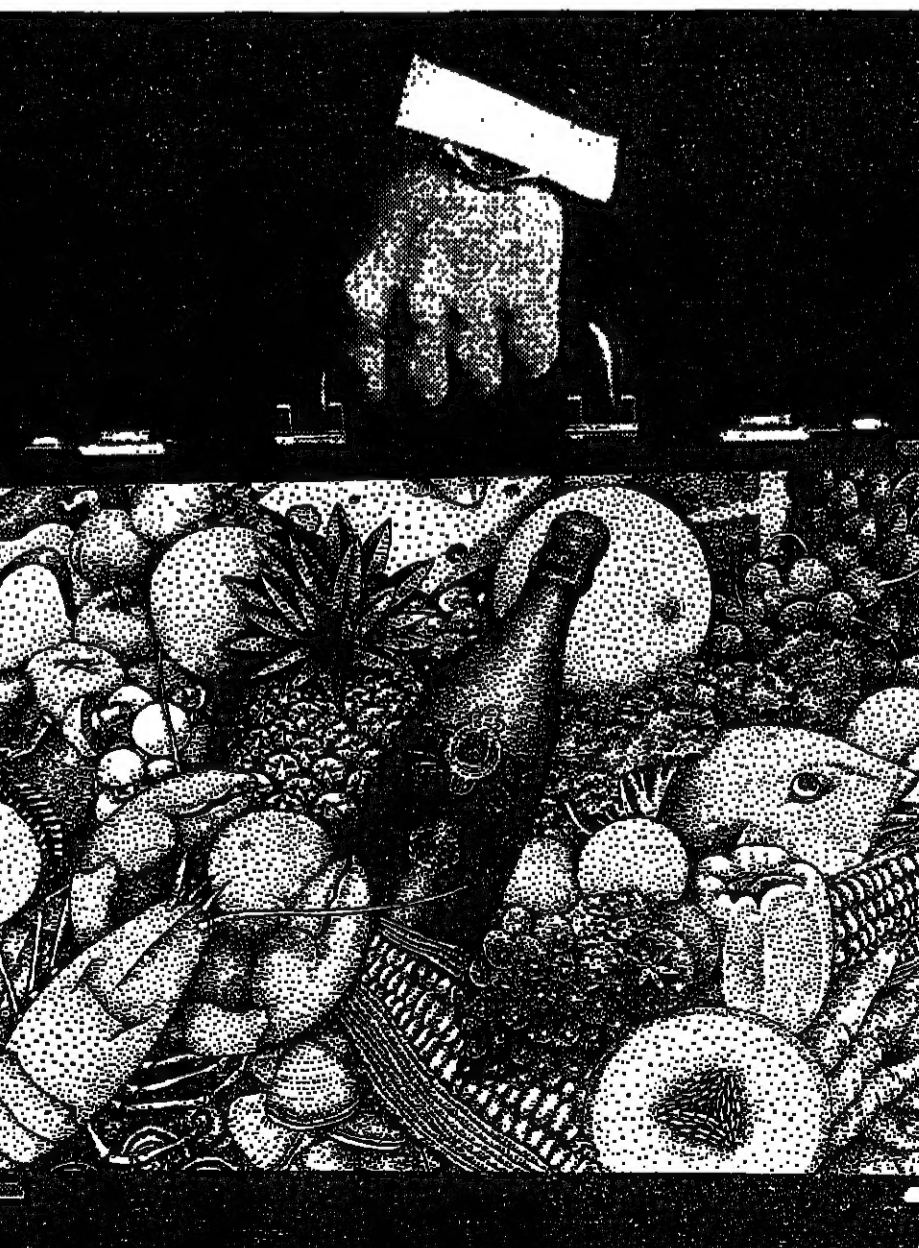
The senators were obviously fed their questions by the Washington law firm Birch, Parker & Nash on behalf of Zenith, the Japanese memo charges.

The memo, written for Mat-

Market Closed  
All securities exchanges, banks and businesses were closed in the U.K. Tuesday to celebrate the Queen's jubilee holiday.

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- 1977 -		Stocks and Div in \$		Sis.		3 m. Prev. P/E		Ch/g	
High.	Low.	P/E	100s	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
171	15%	SouthCo	1.46	9	487	16%	16%		
172	16%	Southern	1.22	10	75	10%	19%	20+	+
173	16%	Southern	1.22	10	75	10%	19%	20+	+
174	16%	Southern	1.22	10	75	10%	19%	20+	+
175	16%	Southern	1.22	10	75	10%	19%	20+	+
176	16%	Southern	1.22	10	75	10%	19%	20+	+
177	16%	Southern	1.22	10	75	10%	19%	20+	+
178	16%	Southern	1.22	10	75	10%	19%	20+	+
179	16%	Southern	1.22	10	75	10%	19%	20+	+
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216	16%	Southern	1.22	10	75	10%	19%	20+	+
217	16%	Southern	1.22	10	75	10%	19%	20+	+
218	16%	Southern	1.22	10	75	10%	19%	20+	+
219	16%	Southern	1.22	10	75	10%	19%	20+	+
220	16%	Southern	1.22	10	75	10%	19%	20+	+
221	16%	Southern	1.22	10	75	10%	19%	20+	+
222	16%	Southern	1.22	10	75	10%</			

Sales figures are unefficient.

1—Declared, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends are shown as regular dividends as identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividends. c—Declared or paid after the expiration of 12 months. d—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. e—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. f—Paid this year, dividend omitted in preceding year. g—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. i—New issue. j—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. k—Declared or paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

l—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. m—Declared or paid in full. n—Declared or paid in full. o—Declared or paid in full. p—Declared or paid in full. q—Declared or paid in full. r—Declared or paid in full. s—Declared or paid in full. t—Declared or paid in full. u—Declared or paid in full. v—Declared or paid in full. w—Declared or paid in full. x—Declared or paid in full. y—Declared or paid in full. z—Declared or paid in full.

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Year's high and low range does not include changes in the price of the stock.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid the year's high-low range is based on the price of the stock after the split or stock dividend.

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# UNION MINIERE S.A.

## 1976 Financial Year

Extracts from the Directors' Report and from the Chairman's statement  
by M. Paul-Emile CORBLAU

## KEY FACTS

- Continuation of the Jersey Mimière Zinc joint venture's investment program in the United States.
- Tillery mine and concentrator brought into production in Canada.
- Ocean Mining Associates fits out a test mining ship to perfect the technique of recovery of nodules on the high seas.
- Joint venture with Continental Materials Corporation for the mining of the Oracle-Eagle copper deposit in Arizona.
- Final settlement by the Republic of Zaïre of the balance of the compensation (BP 4,000 million) fixed by the 1974 Munich agreement.
- Decrease in profits and dividend.

## KEY FIGURE

- **Profits for the financial year:** decreased to BF 319,783,401 against BF 981,463,218 in 1975).
- **Moderate decrease of the dividend:** net BF 800 per whole share (BF 80 per 1/10th of a share) (against respectively BF 700 and BF 70 in 1975, (total including withholding tax: BF 784,237,500).
- **Maintained value of the Union Minière equity** at December 31, 1976: in adding to the owners' equity (BF 21,080 million) the increase in value on quoted shares (BF 318 million) and on stocks of metals (BF 400 million), the cash-value of the Union Minière 1/10th of a share amounts to almost BF 2,140, i.e. 2 1/4 times the stock exchange cotation (which thus would indicate a market capitalization less than BF 10,000 million, an amount sharply lower than the BF 13,153 million of the company's current assets alone.
- **Sharp drop in revenues from investments:** BF 233 million (against BF 565 million in 1975) and reduction of interests from short term investments: -17%.
- **Important increase of portfolio:**
  - **Investments:** - BF 2,610,581,889 - an increase that beside an increased book value of BF 402 million reflects the new investments made by our holding subsidiaries and represents the trend to a regular transfer of liquid assets towards the investments portfolio.
  - **Short-term investments:** net increase of BF 63,446,332, after an increased book-value of BF 300 million.
- **Depreciation in value of foreign currencies:** BF 297 million (reduced to BF 57 million by the application of a reserve constituted for this purpose in 1975).
- **Increase of amortisation of prospecting and exploration expenditures:** BF 323 million (against BF 308 million in 1975).
- **Marked recovery in the operating results:** difference of more than BF 500 million thanks to metals sales.
- **Amortisation of the loss made by the Thierry mine.**

## LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

<b>COCA COLA</b> <i>Indones</i>		Jan	47.76	47.76	468.50	468.40s	-	Jun	46.00	46.60	46.00	42.36	-	65
<b>Mon's Indes</b>		Mar	47.76	46.00	476.00	476.00	-	Jul	45.00	45.00	45.00	42.98	-	65
<b>June 1st</b>		Apr	46.22	46.22	462.00	462.00	-	Oct	43.55	43.55	39.75	40.15	-	30
<b>Sept</b>		May	46.80	46.80	468.00	468.00	-	Dec	41.55	41.55	41.00	41.45	-	15
<b>912.1 F 882</b>		Jun	46.80	46.80	468.00	468.00	-	Jan	41.55	41.55	41.00	41.45	-	15
<b>Pre-liminary</b>		Jul	46.80	46.80	468.00	468.00	-	Apr	42.10	42.10	41.55	41.10	-	10
<b>Nominal</b>		Sep	46.80	46.80	468.00	468.00	-	Aug	42.10	42.10	41.55	41.10	-	13
<b>Not Listed</b>		Sales estimated: 13,000.						Jun	43.75	43.75	43.50	42.70	-	20
		-setting						Aug	44.25	44.25	44.25	44.25	-	20
		<b>SOLD (100 dry ct)</b>						Sales: June 3792; Aug 8838; Oct 3227;						
		Jun	143.00	143.00	142.30	142.40s	-0.60	Dec 1582; Jan 1; Feb 303; Apr 145; May 1;						
		Aug	143.00	143.00	142.30	142.70s	-0.30	30; Aug						
		Oct	143.00	143.00	142.30	142.60s	-0.60	Open interest: June 4314; Aug 2401;						
		Dec	143.00	143.00	142.30	142.60s	-0.70	Oct 11477; Dec 6072; Jan 44; Feb 3409;						
		Jan	143.00	143.00	142.30	142.60s	-0.70	Apr 14; May 17; Aug 371; Aug 371;						
		Apr	143.00	143.00	142.30	142.60s	-0.70	Sales: 15,000 (36.00 lbs)						
		Aug	143.00	143.00	142.30	142.60s	-0.70	<b>LIVE HOGS (36.00 lbs)</b>						
		Sales estimated: 2,885.						Jun	45.45	46.30	45.35	43.77	-	18
		-setting						Jul	47.75	46.00	47.77	47.47	-	18
		<b>NEW YORK FUTURES</b>						Aug	44.20	44.85	44.15	44.20	-	15
		Open High Low Close Chgs.						Sep	38.40	38.40	38.40	38.40	-	30
		Jul	8.70	8.74	8.66	8.67	-0.05	Dec	38.45	38.85	38.82	38.82	-	27
		Aug	8.85	8.89	8.89	8.89	-0.02	Feb	38.50	38.70	38.50	38.50	-	20
		Oct	9.10	9.17	9.08	9.09	-0.02	Mar	38.50	38.70	38.50	38.50	-	20
		Jan	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	-0.02	Apr	38.50	38.70	38.50	38.50	-	20
		Mar	9.37	9.41	9.32	9.32	-0.05	May	38.50	38.70	38.50	38.50	-	20
		May	9.40	9.45	9.35	9.35	-0.05	Sales: June 445; July 3792; Aug 3792;						
		Sep	9.40	9.45	9.35	9.35	-0.05	Oct 3227; Dec 100; Feb 47; Apr 1; June 0.						
		Nov	9.49	9.51	9.45	9.45	-0.05	Open interest: June 1795; July 5679;						
		Sales: 3,445.						Aug 3233; Oct 1471; Dec 708; Feb 2421;						
		-a-sold, b-bid, n-nominal						Apr 1;						

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(4 p.m. closing prices)		Sales	Class	Chgs.
West. Cent.	253,000	20 1/2	-1 1/2	
Mattell Inc.	529,225	8	-1	
Avis Inc.	325,150	21	-1	
Immetent Cp.	300,000	22 1/4	+2	
Tandy Corp.	284,000	23 1/2	-1 1/2	
Lea & Co. Ala.	75	7 1/2	-1 1/2	
West. Air	245,000	23	-1 1/2	
Rorer Sp.	234,000	12	-1	
Dorland	200,000	24 1/2	-1	
Pittman Cp.	193,400	25	-1 1/2	
North Pitt.	195,300	19 1/2	-1 1/2	
Comstock	205,000	19 1/2	-1 1/2	
Coca-Cola	76,400	37	-1 1/2	
Tenn. Inc.	175,500	26 1/2	-1 1/2	
Allieg Pw.	164,000	21 1/2	+1 1/2	
Today Prev.				
NYSE Nations	21,111	18,793		
Volume (in millions)		779		
Advanced	997	779		
Declined	997	779		
Unchanged	418	418		
Total Issues	1980	1880		
New 1977 highs	40	40		
New 1977 lows	47	44		

Dow Jones Averages			
	Open	High	Low
30 Ind.	100.19	101.79	100.83
29 Trn.	225.25	226.32	223.54
50 Ind.	112.74	113.41	112.29
50 Trn.	363.63	369.46	362.20

NYSE Index			
	High	Low	N.C.
Composite	53.37	52.99	53.37
Industries	57.42	56.97	57.42
Transportation	62.58	62.18	62.58
Utilities	41.06	40.76	41.06
Finance	53.91	53.41	53.91

Standard & Poor's			
	High	Low	N.C.
Composite	16.41	16.40	16.42
Industries	16.07	16.05	16.07
Utilities	14.78	14.69	14.62
Finance	11.60	11.56	11.42
Transportation	14.77	14.56	14.71

Odd-List Trading in N.Y.			
	Shares	Sales	Short
June 6	152,837	770,621	1,569
June 7	135,788	738,148	1,517
June 8	124,711	748,291	1,748
June 9	121,666	748,875	1,980
June 10	124,000	758,000	1,980

\*These totals are inclusive in the sales figures.

American Most Active			
	Sales	Class	Chgs.
Hamill & Co.	73,400	30 1/2	-1 1/2
Resort Intl.	125,400	5	+ 1 1/2
Griffin Pac.	124,000	10	+ 1 1/2
Kaiser Ind.	173,000	8 1/2	-1 1/2
Temp'l Intl.	81,800	6 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Ansley Corp.	7	7	-1 1/2
Husky Oil	61,200	25 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Chen Corp.	30,200	30 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Chemt Hal	38,200	2 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Dart Hal	37,900	13 1/2	-1 1/2
Aggrate final total	578,000		
Stock sales year ago	2,645,400		

American Stock Index:			
	High	Low	Close
NYSE	172.90	171.24	172.40

— 230 —

Zinc joint venture's investment brought into production in Canada at a test mining ship to perfect seas.

Materials Corporation for the mine of Zaïre of the balance of 14 Munch agreement.

**NEW FIGURES**

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Investments: BF 23% million (against term investments: —17%.

An increase that beside an increase in investments made by our Ministry of transfer of liquid assets towards the increase of BF 65,446,332 after an increase of BF 297 million in 1975, constituted for this purpose in 1975 the mining and exploration expenditures.

Results: difference of more than the Thierry mine.

in English, French, Dutch, Spanish.

**MINIERE S.A.**  
de la Chancellerie 1, B-1000 Brussels  
Tel: 5136090. Telex: 21551.















## Among 57 on List

Adoo, Maravich  
BA Free Agents

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, June 7 (UPI)—National Basketball players became free agents as a result of the decision of the National Basketball Association to eliminate the clause from the contract that eliminated players from the league immediately eligible for any of the 22 teams.

Compelled by the National Basketball Association's decision, Bob McAdoo and Pete Maravich became free agents.

In the case of McAdoo and Maravich, the compensation would be so high, it is considered unlikely any team would be willing to pay the price for them. The free agents will be in a better bargaining position starting with the 1980-81 season, when there will be no compensation for players with expired contracts.

McAdoo, 30, is a forward from the New Orleans Jesters. Maravich, 31, is a guard from the New Orleans Jesters. They were both on the Jesters' roster last season.

McAdoo, who was drafted by the New Orleans Jesters in 1975, was a first-round pick in the 1975 draft. He was traded to the New Orleans Jesters by the New York Knicks in 1976.

Maravich, who was drafted by the New Orleans Jesters in 1975, was a first-round pick in the 1975 draft. He was traded to the New Orleans Jesters by the New York Knicks in 1976.

Edge Rules  
at the IOC  
TV Dispute

K. June 7 (AP)—The International Olympic Committee's decision to award a right to the 1980 Olympic Games, must be a \$75 million in edge has ruled.

The IOC's decision to award the 1980 Olympic Games to Moscow, must be a \$75 million in edge has ruled.

Canadiens Put 4  
On All-Star Team

MONTREAL, June 7 (UPI)—The Montreal Canadiens, who overpowered the rest of the National Hockey League last season, took the main honors yesterday as the league announced its all-star teams.

Four Canadiens were on the six-man first team chosen by members of the Professional Hockey Writers Association. They were Ken Dryden, goalie; Guy Lafleur, right wing; Steve Shutt, left wing; and Larry Robinson, defenseman.

The remaining spots were filled by Borje Salming, a defenseman for the Toronto Maple Leafs; and Marcel Dionne, a center-right wing for the Los Angeles Kings.

On the second team, Rogie Vachon of Los Angeles is the goalie and Denis Potvin of the New York Islanders and Guy Lapointe of Montreal are the defensemen. Gil Perreault, the Buffalo center, and Lanny McDonald, right wing for Toronto, round out the team.

## The Absolute End of the Line, There's Always Softball

## Pitch League

APOLIS, June 7 (UPI)—Zollo, the shortest of the Twins, played in Series and was the league's Most Valuable Player.

Outstanding it was, Zollo's 37th works for a spunky and just starting to play in the professional Soft-Pitch League.

## Zollo Versailles

Thinking I can do it better than this guy," Zollo said.

Then recently he signed on with the Minnesota Goofy's. The first day with the club the other players crowded around to welcome him aboard.

## Froud to Be There

"The other guys are proud just to be on the same field with him," coach Dennis Willey said. "He's a great down-to-earth guy. Quite funny, too."

In his first game, against Detroit, he got two singles in three times at bat.

## There's no way I can swing the same way as in baseball," Versailles said.



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But Minoza Remains  
In the Majors at 53

LOS ANGELES, June 7 (AP)—Saturdino Orestes Armas Minoza, first-base coach of the Chicago White Sox, is back home where he belongs. For Minoza, that's Chicago, a city that has called on him since he came to the majors in 1951.

## Heavy Fan Mail

Minoza is not simply putting in pension time on the coaching lines. At age 53, he says he still can play. He kept his playing string alive last year when Veeck activated him in September. Minoza responded with a base hit against Sid Murga, who was born in 1951, the same year Minoza was named the American League's best rookie.

## That brief comeback made Minoza an instant star with the Golden Age set.

"I got a lot of letters from them," he said. "They were so happy for me and I was glad to show that older people can still do things."

During his 15 years in the majors, Minoza had a batting average of .299. A top defensive outfielder, he played with the Cleveland Indians, the Washington Senators and the St. Louis Cardinals in addition to his 10 years with the White Sox.

## Minoza has no idea whether he will play again this September but, knowing Veeck, he is staying ready.



Minoza

up against those young guys. If I had to make a living playing ball, I could do it."

That was exactly how Minoza made his living in that decade or so that he was missing from Chicago and the major league scene. "I coached and managed in Mexico and I played, too," he said. The conditions were typically minor league. "We traveled on buses, 10 sometimes 12-hour trips," Minoza said. "And I played. Every day, I played."

## In Love With the Loop

But when the call came from Veeck to rejoin the White Sox, Minoza caught the next plane to Chicago. "That is my home," he said. "I love it there."

Like most coaches, Minoza takes care of the pre-game fungo routine and also catches a couple of batting practice swings every so often, just in case. "I still swing good," he said. "I still have the good eye."

## Inside, the competitive fire that Minoza always displayed as a player still burns.

## Gazo Wins Fight

TOKYO, June 7 (Reuters)—The World Boxing Association junior-middleweight champion, Eddy Gazo of Nicaragua, retained his title by knocking out his Japanese challenger, Koichi Wajima, in the 11th round here today.

## Gottfried Gains In British Tennis

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## Gottfried, seeded second behind Guillermo Vilas, who beat him in the French Open championship Sunday, made a quick transition from clay to grass without any trouble.

For the second day, rain plagued the tournament program as play started four hours late today. But in that time Bill Scanlon, playing only his third tournament on grass, pulled himself together after an uneasy start and beat Don Schneider, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3.

## Roscoe Tanner defeated Greg Halder, 6-3, 6-4. Halder was a last-minute replacement after Ove Bengtson, Tanner's original opponent, withdrew with a back injury.

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GOOD GROOMING—Seattle Slew is washed down in the stable area after early morning workout at Belmont Park.

At Belmont, All Eyes  
Rest on Seattle Slew

By Steve Cady

NEW YORK, June 7 (UPI)—It isn't even 8 a.m. yet, but Seattle Slew's workout has ended.

The undefeated favorite for Saturday's 108th Belmont Stakes has run a mile in 1:33 and two-fifths, taken a bath, a rubdown and a cooling-out walk, had his legs braced with a clay poultice and been returned to his stall.

## Not Even Close

Seattle Slew, carrying the black and yellow racing silks of Karen Taylor, has never come close to losing in his eight trips to the post. Even in the 1 1/4-mile Derby and 1 and 3/16ths-mile Preakness, the first two Triple Crown components, the Kentucky-bred colt did not appear to be fully extended at the finish. Despite brutally fast early speed, duels that would have drained most horses, he had something left.

## But the Belmont, the so-called "test of the champion," is something else. Horses that have looked good at a mile and a quarter have come apart at a mile and a half. And also-rans at shorter distances, bred to stay, have grown bigger and bigger in the late stages of the Belmont.

## With this in mind, the owners of at least four or five of the 9-year-olds are expected to put their horses into the Belmont. And with purse distribution back to fourth place, the race conceivably could draw a field of seven or eight. Supplementary nominations must be made by tomorrow, at a cost of \$12,500. Entries close Thursday.

The latest indications were that Run Dusty Run, Sanhedrin, Iron Constitution and Spirit Level would definitely oppose Seattle Slew, the colt purchased by Mickey Taylor and Dr. Jim Hill as a yearling for the bargain-basement price of \$17,500.

## Run Dusty Run, a colt of outstanding consistency, finished second in the Derby and third in the Preakness. Sanhedrin, the stretch-running Darby Dan farm colt, was third in the Derby but skipped the Preakness.

## On the day of Seattle Slew's recent one-mile workout, the colt's trainer, Billy Turner, rapped his knuckles against the side of the barn and said, "Knock on wood, the horse is doing fine. No problems."

## Before he takes his horse to the post for the Belmont, Jean Crugnet, the Frenchman who rides Seattle Slew, will give him at least one more serious workout. Turner plans to send Seattle Slew through a brisk drill tomorrow or Thursday.

## "He'll do something more than just a blowout," the trainer said. "Probably five or six furlongs."

## Which means, as every player already knew, that this year's baseball season is a little higher than last year's model. The 1977 baseball, manufactured by Rawlings, travels an additional 21 feet on a drive of 400 or more feet, tests conducted at the University of Missouri disclosed.

## But the tests confirmed that the ball "still remains well within the specifications of the baseballs which have been produced in the same manner for many years," according to an announcement yesterday by Lee MacPhail, president of the American League, and Charles Feeney, president of the National League.

## In the tests, baseballs were shot from an air cannon against a solid board made of ash baseball bats planks. The velocity of the ball was measured by a radar gun.

## According to United Press International, home-run production in both leagues is up this year, with the American League averaging 1.75 homers a game against 1.16 a year ago. The National League has been hitting homers at a rate of 1.64 a game, against 1.15 in 1976.

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## 2 Homers by Jackson Help Yankees Win, 9-2

Hunter's 6-Hitter  
Beats Rangers

ARLINGTON, Texas, June 7 (UPI)—Reggie Jackson hit a pair of home runs and Catfish Hunter, making his first start since May 27, hurled a six-hitter last night in leading the New York Yankees to a 9-2 victory over the Texas Rangers.

## Tigers 5, Angels 0

At Anaheim, Calif., Mark Fidrych scattered seven hits to gain his first victory of the year and Jason Thompson drove in four runs—three of them with his ninth homer of the season—in leading Detroit to an 8-0 victory over California.

## Indians 3, A's 1

At Oakland, Larry Blanks drove in two runs with a bases-loaded single in the eighth inning and reliever Jim Kern shut off an Oakland rally in the bottom of the inning to give Cleveland a 3-1 victory, the Indians' 11th in their last 15 games.

## White Sox 9, Twins 5

At Bloomington, Minn., Oscar Gamble hit a three-run homer to cap a four-run, two-out rally in the 12th inning and lead Chicago to a 9-5 victory over Minnesota.

## With two out in the 12th, Alan Bannister started the Chicago rally by drawing a walk from loser Ron Schuler. Jorge Orta followed with an infield single before Richie Zisk broke a 5-5 tie by knocking in Bannister with his third single of the game.

## Red Sox 1, Royals 0

At Kansas City, Carl Yastrzemski's ninth home run of the year, leading off the seventh inning, gave Boston a 1-0 victory over Kansas City behind the five-hit pitching of Luis Tiant and Bill Campbell. Yastrzemski's homer was one of five hits off Dennis Leonard, who went the distance.

## Orioles 5, Brewers 2

At Milwaukee, Lee May hit his seventh home run in eight games and Rudy May pitched a five-hitter to lead Baltimore to a 5-2 victory over Milwaukee.

## May's homer was his ninth of the season. In the last eight games, all on the road, May has driven in 19 runs while hitting .382.

## Radar Tests Find Bit More Rabbit In the Baseball

NEW YORK, June 7 (UPI)—There really is more life in this year's baseballs. Scientific tests have confirmed that "the coefficient of restitution" of the balls used in the major leagues this year is up 1.3 per cent over last year.

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Scanlon and Tanner are both seeded. A fourth seed to get through today was Ray Moore, who beat Peter Fleming, 6-4, 7-5.

A LOSING APPEAL—Ken Singleton of the Baltimore Orioles argues with umpire Lou DiMuro after he was called out at home in a game against Kansas City.

Monday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Los Angeles	000 000 100-1 4 1
Chicago	002 000 100-3 13 0
Houston	001 000 100-1 1 0
San Francisco	000 000 100-1 1 0
Atlanta	000 000 011-2 5 1
Montreal	000 000 001-4 9 0
Philadelphia	000 000 001-2 1 0
St. Louis	000 000 001-2 1 0
San Diego	000 000 001-2 1 0
Los Angeles	000 000 001-2 1 0
Chicago	000 000 001-2 1 0
Houston	000 000 001-2 1 0
San Francisco	000 000 001-2 1 0
Atlanta	000 000 001-2 1 0
Montreal	000 000 001-2 1 0
Philadelphia	000 000 001-2 1 0
St. Louis	000 000 001-2 1 0
San Diego	000 000 001-2 1 0

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE	
Eastern Division	
Baltimore	29 22 .569
New York	28 23 .556
Seattle	25 28 .472
Minnesota	25 28 .472
Chicago	25 28 .472
Los Angeles	25 28 .472
San Francisco	25 28 .472
Atlanta	25 28 .472
Montreal	25 28 .472
Philadelphia	25 28 .472
St. Louis	25 28 .472
San Diego	25 28 .472
Western Division	
Los Angeles	29 22 .569
Chicago	28 23 .556
San Francisco	28 23 .556
Atlanta	28 23 .556
Montreal	28 23 .556
Philadelphia	28 23 .556
St. Louis	28 23 .556
San Diego	28 23 .556
Los Angeles	28 23 .556
Chicago	28 23 .556
San Francisco	28 23 .556
Atlanta	28 23 .556
Montreal	28 23 .556
Philadelphia	28 23 .556
St. Louis	28 23 .556
San Diego	28 23 .556

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—Fluency in English.  
—Company secretary.  
—Retirement plan.

Send C.V. and salary required to: 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0, -1, -2, -3, -4, -5, -6, -7, -8, -9, -10, -11, -12, -13, -14, -15, -16, -17, -18, -19, -20, -21, -22, -23, -24, -25, -26, -27, -28, -29, -30, -31, -32, -33, -34, -35, -36, -37, -38, -39, -40, -41, -42, -43, -44, -45, -46, -47, -48, -49, -50, -51, -52, -53, -54, -55, -56, -57, -58, -59, -60, -61, -62, -63, -64, -65, -66, -67, -68, -69, -70, -71, -72, -73, -74, -75, -76, -77, -78, -79, -80, -81, -82, -83, -84, -85, -86, -87, -88, -89, -90, -91, -92, -93, -94, -95, -96, -97, -98, -99, -100, -101, -102, -103, -104, -105, -106, -107, -108, -109, -110, -111, -112, -113, -114, -115, -116, -117, -118, -119, -120, -121, -122, -123, -124, -125, -126, -127, -128, -129, -130, -131, -132, -133, -134, -135, -136, -137, -138, -139, -140, -141, -142, -143, -144, -145, -146, -147, -148, -149, -150, -151, -152, -153, -154, -155, -156, -157, -158, -159, -160, -161, -162, -163, -164, -165, -166, -167, -168, -169, -170, -171, -172, -173, -174, -175, -176, -177, -178, -179, -180, -181, -182, -183, -184, -185, -186, -187, -188, -189, -190, -191, -192, -193, -194, -195, -196, -197, -198, -199, -200, -201, -202, -203, -204, -205, -206, -207, -208, -209, -210, -211, -212, -213, -214, -215, -216, -217, -218, -219, -220, -221, -222, -223, -224, -225, -226, -227, -228, -229, -230, -231, -232, -233, -234, -235, -236, -237, -238, -239, -240, -241, -242, -243, -244, -245, -246, -247, -248, -249, -250, -251, -252, -253, -254, -255, -256, -257, -258, -259, -260, -261, -262, -263, -264, -265, -266, -267, -268, -269, -270, -271, -272, -273, -274, -275, -276, -277, -278, -279, -280, -281, -282, -283, -284, -285, -286, -287, -288, -289, -290, -291, -292, -293, -294, -295, -296, -297, -298, -299, -300, -301, -302, -303, -304, -305, -306, -307, -308, -309, -310, -311, -312, -313, -314, -315, -316, -317, -318, -319, -320, -321, -322, -323, -324, -325, -326, -327, -328, -329, -330, -331, -332, -333, -334, -335, -336, -337, -338, -339, -340, -341, -342, -343, -344, -345, -346, -347, -348, -349, -350, -351, -352, -353, -354, -355, -356, -357, -358, -359, -360, -361, -362, -363, -364, -365, -366, -367, -368, -369, -370, -371, -372, -373, -374, -375, -376, -377, -378, -379, -380, -381, -382, -383, -384, -385, -386, -387, -388, -389, -390, -391, -392, -393, -394, -395, -396, -397, -398, -399, -400, -401, -402, -403, -404, -405, -406, -407, -408, -409, -410, -411, -412, -413, -414, -415, -416, -417, -418, -419, -420, -421, -422, -423, -424, -425, -426, -427, -428, -429, -430, -431, -432, -433, -434, -435, -436, -437, -438, -439, -440, -441, -442, -443, -444, -445, -446, -447, -448, -449, -450, -451, -452, -453, -454, -455, -456, -457, -458, -459, -460, -461, -462, -463, -464, -465, -466, -467, -468, -469, -470, -471, -472, -473, -474, -475, -476, -477, -478, -479, -480, -481, -482, -483, -484, -485, -486, -487, -488, -489, -490, -491, -492, -493, -494, -495, -496, -497, -498, -499, -500, -501, -502, -503, -504, -505, -506, -507, -508, -509, -510, -511, -512, -513, -514, -515, -516, -517, -518, -519, -520, -521, -522, -523, -524, -525, -526, -527, -528, -529, -530, -531, -532, -533, -534, -535, -536, -537, -538, -539, -540, -541, -542, -543, -544, -545, -546, -547, -548, -549, -550, -551, -552, -553, -554, -555, -556, -557, -558, -559, -560, -561, -562, -563, -564, -565, -566, -567, -568, -569, -570, -571, -572, -573, -574, -575, -576, -577, -578, -579, -580, -581, -582, -583, -584, -585, -586, -587, -588, -589, -590, -591, -592, -593, -594, -595, -596, -597, -598,



